

30 Topical Dialogues Included

Talk, Talk, Talk 1

Speaking-Practice Textbook for
Intermediate & Advanced Students

Written by LIS KOREA Editorial Staff
& Duane Vorhees

743 Questions &

A Variety of Resources

Ready for English-Speaking Practice



Recommendation

It is once again my great pleasure to recommend a new series in the long line of LIS Korea educational products. TALK, TALK, TALK, like the others, is not concerned with grammar or vocabulary, as such, though many words and expressions are defined in context. But the main purpose is for the students to see and hear modern American English as used by an intelligent native speaker, and to respond with their own ideas, in their own words. Mature communication is the goal: the ability of two or more people to understand and interact with each other on an equal basis.

As usual, the series contains lively, interesting topics over a wide range of human experience, a number of-sometimes-outrageous opinions, imagined dialogues between two very different people, and much good sense. It is in this last category in particular that they excel.

Uers are routinely asked to explain what some word or sentence means, how to use it, what is REALLY meant (not just the dictionary meaning) on the basis of the situation being presented. Human character and human interpretation are highly varied, and so is the language used to describe these conditions. Sometimes, even the same word or phrase takes on different coloration in different settings. The material in this series is designed to help non-native-speakers navigate socially in different circumstances

머리말

영어교육 분야에서 Topic-Discussion Textbook Series 를 출간하면서

많은 독자들로부터 사랑을 받아온 리스 코리아가

이번에 독특한 감각과 새로운 포맷을 가진 교재 Talk Talk Talk (1) / (2)를 내놓게 되었습니다.

그 동안의 리스 코리아 교재들이 주로 중 고급 학습자들을 위한 것이었다면

이번에 출간하는 Talk Talk Talk (1) / (2)는 초·중·고급 모든 학습자들을 위한 교재입니다.

Talk Talk Talk 교재의 특징은 다음과 같습니다.

1. 각권 각 30과로 구성되었으며 각 Lesson 은 각기 다른 포맷으로 구성되어 있습니다.
2. 각 Lesson 첫 부분에 Example 과 Answer 를 제시하여 학습자들이 각 Lesson 의 목적을 잘 이해하게끔 배려하였습니다.
3. 특히 Book (1) 의 Part (3) “Let’s Practice Making Questions” 는 새롭게 시도되는 포맷으로서 영어 학습자들의 부족한 부분을 다시 한번 훈련하도록 특별히 제시된 부분입니다. 그 동안에 많은 학습자들이 선생님들의 질문에만 대답하는 훈련을 해왔습니다. 따라서 실제상황에서 질문을 할 경우에는 많은 어려움을 느껴왔습니다. 따라서 영어 학습자들에게는 좋은 훈련 재료가 될 것입니다.
4. 영어학습에 있어서 말하기든 쓰기든 학습의 출발점은 영어로 생각하고 영어로 표현해보는 것입니다. 이 책에서는 이 부분에 많은 주안점을 두어 영어를 영어로 설명하는 훈련을 할 수 있도록 많은 재료들을 제시하여 훈련 할 수 있도록 했습니다.
5. 각 Lesson 에서 중요한 내용을 가지고 Dialogue 를 만들어 Part (6) 를 구성하여 학습자들의 실제 영어회화 훈련에 도움이 되도록 했습니다.
6. 또한 어려운 구문이나 단어에 대해서는 각주에서 영어로 된 상세한 설명을 걸들여 도움이 되도록 했습니다.

이제 저희 리스 코리아 편집진의 노력의 산물인

Talk Talk Talk (1) / (2)와 함께 독자 여러분의 영어학습에 새로운 발전을 기대합니다.

이책이 나오기까지 집필에 애써주신 리스 코리아 편집진들,

그리고 집필과 책임감수까지 해주신 Duane Vorhees 씨에게 많은 감사를 드립니다.

또 좋은 삽화를 그려주신 박희정씨, 그리고 완벽한 교정을 위해 애써주신 이영학씨에게도
감사를 드립니다.

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2. Born Motherless and Fatherless, Into this world without a sin, Made a loud roar as I entered, And never spoke again.
3. There is a certain crime that if it is attempted is punishable, but if committed is not. What is it?
4. What occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, but never in an hour.
5. It goes up and down the stairs without moving.
6. Give it food and it will live; give it water and it will die.
7. What's the beginning of eternity, the end of time and space, the beginning of the end, and the end of every place?
8. Take one out and scratch my head. I'm now black but once was red.
9. What can you catch but not throw?
10. I run, yet I have no legs. What am I?
11. The more there is, the less you see.
12. They come at night without being called and are lost in the day without being stolen.
13. Forward I am heavy, backward I am not. What am I?
14. There was a round greenhouse. Inside was a smaller white house. In the white house was a red house. And living in the red house were lots of little black babies.
15. What two words have the most letters in them?



Ton

E



Lesson 1

What Do These Signs Mean?

► Example



► Answer

This sign warns people not to blow their horns. The symbol is usually displayed in a quiet area such as a residential area⁴ or school zone. As traffic becomes heavy, impatient drivers tend to make noise with their horns. So people in the quiet areas demand that drivers not be allowed to blow their horns. They say no one needs to blow their horns if everyone drives carefully and defensively.⁴

► *What do these signs mean?*

1.



2.



3.



4.



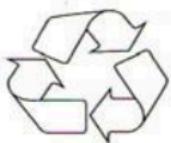
5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



What Are They For?

► **Example**



► **Answer**

It is a small plastic card that people use when they buy goods or services without cash. It's a very convenient means of purchasing things people want without having to pay for them at once. However, problems arise if not used wisely. We all know credit cards^{*} encourage people to spend more. Banks intensify^{*} this problem by issuing credit cards to "unqualified"^{*} people. So, banks must be more careful issuing credit cards, and people should also be more responsible about their own spending.



-credit card : a plastic card authorizing (sb) to buy goods or services on credit

-intensify : make or become intense or more intense

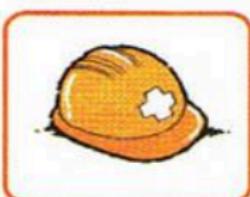
-unqualified : without the necessary qualifications

► *What are they for?*

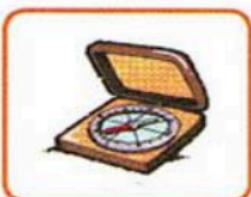
1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



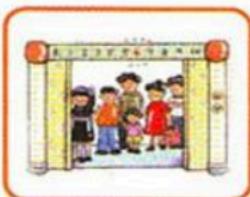
8.



9.



10.



What Do You Say?

► **Read Me!**

There are some frequently used expressions for certain situations. They are useful for every student to know. Of course, there may be more than one expression for the same situation.

► **Example**

When you tell someone some news and you don't want him or her to reveal^{*} it to anyone else, what do you say?

► **Answer**

Don't repeat this to anyone!



► **What do you say?**

1. What do you say when you swear* not to repeat what is told to you?
2. What do you say when you suggest that someone try a new food?
3. What do you say when you want to surprise someone with big news?
4. What do you say when you meet someone who has just returned from a long trip?
5. What do you say when you wonder if someone else understands your statements?*
6. What do you say when you don't understand what someone has said and you want it to be repeated?
7. What do you say when you hear sad news from someone?
8. What do you say when you want to change the topic?
9. What do you say when you think someone is joking with you?
10. What do you say when you don't understand someone's real meaning?
11. What do you say when you first meet someone?
12. What do you say when you interrupt* someone or cut in front of him?
13. What do you say when you apologize to someone?

***swear** : make a serious promise about the truth of a statement or a promise

***statement** : something stated or declared

***interrupt** : stop the action of (sb) or (sth)

When Do You Say This?

► **Read Me!**

Let's talk about in what situations people would use these expressions.

► **Example**

Congratulations!

► **Answer**

Anytime someone has accomplished something worthwhile in life—graduated, won an award,^{*} got a job or a promotion,^{*} gotten married, or had a baby.



► **When do you say this?**

1. Nice to meet you.
2. It's up to you.
3. I don't think I can afford it.
4. I don't think so.
5. Excuse me!

6. Can I leave a message?
7. If you were in my shoes,
8. Let's be realistic!
9. Watch out!
10. It all depends.

11. I didn't mean that.
12. My lips are sealed.
13. Don't get up.
14. Make yourself at home.
15. Don't get me wrong.

16. I'm sorry to hear that.
17. Can you hear me?
18. I'd love to.
19. It serves you right.
20. Are you following me?

What's Wrong?

► **R**ead Me!

Students and non-native speakers sometimes use strange expressions. Correct the following sentences which are grammatically wrong. (Sometimes there may be more than one correction necessary, or there may be more than one correct answer.)

► **E**xample

They are discussing about how to improve the tax system.

► **A**nswer

They are discussing how to improve the tax system.



► **What's wrong?**

1. We are invited to her marriage.
2. I apologize to disturb you.
3. He asked more money.
4. We appreciate you for your kindness.
5. Mini-skirts are recently popular among young women.

6. He was absent for a business trip.
7. See you next morning.
8. I love Korea, specially in spring.
9. The result is satisfied.
10. It is not allowed to smoke here.

11. I'll marry you in case you stop smoking.
12. She was dead from a traffic accident.
13. I have difficulty to persuade her.
14. They sent it me.
15. Do you know to make coffee?

16. I'm learning to drive a car.
17. The cost is expensive.
18. I have a promise with him at 6 p.m.
19. Most of people are afraid of death.
20. The department store is attracting a lot of clients by lowering prices.

21. He speaks English very good.
22. She's not saying the truth.
23. The company is very incompetent in the fast-food market.
24. He became mad when he heard the news.
25. She drives very fastly.

26. I don't know he is honest.
27. He didn't mind to show me the way to the hotel.
28. Did you go to swim yesterday?
29. He's busy to read books.
30. They're doing their best to search missing people in the accident.

Part III

Everyday Questions

Lesson 6

"Do you like" Questions

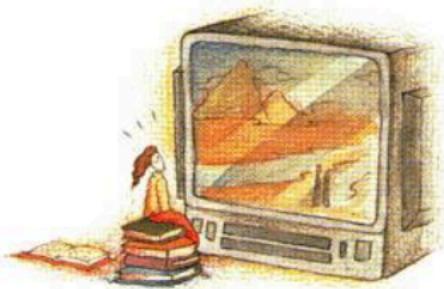
► Example

Do you like to watch TV?

► Answer



I used to watch a lot of television. I could do that while I was doing something else like studying or painting. But these days I hardly ever turn the TV on. I find it much more enjoyable to go out or read a book or listen to good music. I guess I'm bored^a with watching TV.



► **Answer these questions:**

1. Do you like to read?
2. Do you like to travel?
3. Do you like to sing?
4. Do you like to eat?
5. Do you like to eat out?
6. Do you like to exercise?
7. Do you like to play any musical instrument?
8. Do you like to swim?
9. Do you like to play cards?
10. Do you like to gamble?
11. Do you like to watch movies?
12. Do you like to play with children?
13. Do you like to sleep late in the morning?
14. Do you like to go to the mountains?
15. Do you like to meet new people?
16. Do you like to smoke?
17. Do you like drinking?
18. Do you like playing golf?
19. Do you like playing tennis?
20. Do you like bowling?
21. Do you like writing letters?
22. Do you like shopping?
23. Do you like talking?
24. Do you like helping those in need?*
25. Do you like buying lottery* tickets?
26. Do you like meat?
27. Do you like vegetables?
28. Do you like raw fish?
29. Do you like Western food?
30. Do you like kimchi?
31. Do you like music?
32. Do you like traditional music?
33. Do you like classical music?
34. Do you like money?
35. Do you like your current job?

*in need : requiring help because of poverty or misfortune

-lottery : contest in which winning ticket or number is picked randomly

"Do you think you are" Questions

► Example

Do you think you are conscientious?*

► Answer

Why don't you ask someone else? Obviously, I'm prejudiced* about my own character. But I will say that I always try to do my best. I don't think I ever deliberately* slack off* on a project. Sometimes I know I fail to do something perfectly, but that is because I don't have enough time or I don't clearly understand the task. But, under the circumstances, I could not have done the job better than I did.



*conscientious : guided by or done with a sense of what is right or proper

*prejudice : not an objective judgment

*deliberate : done or said on purpose; intentional

*slack off : decrease in activity or care

► **Answer these questions:**

1. Do you think you are healthy?
2. Do you think you are generous?
3. Do you think you are humorous?
4. Do you think you are intelligent?
5. Do you think you are smart?
6. Do you think you are happy?
7. Do you think you are honest?
8. Do you think you are too moralistic?
9. Do you think you are open-minded?
10. Do you think you are moody?*
11. Do you think you are superstitious?*
12. Do you think you are religious?
13. Do you think you are diligent?
14. Do you think you are gentle?
15. Do you think you are kind?
16. Do you think you are successful?
17. Do you think you are frugal?*
18. Do you think you are patient?
19. Do you think you are forgetful?
20. Do you think you are talkative?*
21. Do you think you are rich?
22. Do you think you are optimistic?
23. Do you think you are law-abiding?*
24. Do you think you are lazy?
25. Do you think you are good looking?

***mood** : likely to change moods often, especially with periods of anger or gloom

***superstition** : an action or a practice that is based on faith in magic or chance

***frugal** : careful in spending or in using resources; thrifty

***talkative** : tending to talk a great deal

***abide** : comply with

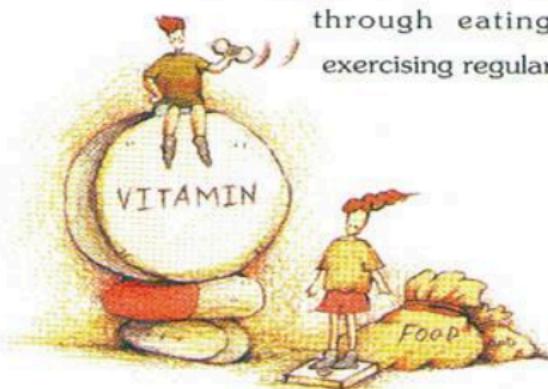
“What” Questions

► Example

What do you think is the best way to stay healthy?

► Answer

There are many ways to remain healthy. Different people pursue^{*} many of them. They may take large amounts of vitamins or tonics.^{*} Some blindly^{*} believe in some diet or other, which may be commercially appealing^{*} but not medically tested. Nonetheless, good health starts with weight control. This is achieved either through eating moderately or exercising regularly, or both.



***pursue** : try to attain or accomplish (sth)

***tonic** : a medicine that refreshes the body

***blindly** : without thinking or paying attention to what one does

***appealing** : attractive or interesting

► **Answer these questions:**

1. What do you usually have for breakfast?
2. What do you usually have for lunch?
3. What is your favorite snack?
4. What do you want to be in the future?
5. What is the most important thing for you to do this year?

6. What do you do to improve your English?
7. What do you think about giving up* on English?
8. What do you think are the advantages of having a good command of English?
9. What made you marry your wife (or husband)?
10. What do you think about prenuptial agreements?*

11. What do you want your children to be in the future?
12. What makes you feel happy?
13. What makes you feel sad?
14. What do you do to make your parents happy?
15. What do you do to make your children happy?

16. What do you do to make your spouse happy?
17. What do you usually do if you have a cold?
18. What is your religion?
19. What do you think about women smoking and drinking?
20. What do you think about buying lottery tickets?

21. What is your favorite season?
22. What is your favorite food?
23. What is the best movie you've ever seen?
24. What are you going to be doing at 10:00 p.m. tomorrow?
25. What do you think is the most important thing in life?

*give up : stop doing (sth)

*prenuptial agreement : accord, reached before a marriage, concerning how property, children, etc will be distributed in case of divorce

“Who” Questions

Example

Who do you admire the most?

Answer

My parents. They sacrificed^{*} everything for me. They gave up their personal dreams and financial well-being. They dropped out^{*} of high school because they were too poor to get through,^{*} but they always emphasized the importance of a college education to me and my brothers and sisters. As a result, we enjoy a higher living standard

than our parents, thanks to their efforts. Nothing is stronger than parental determination to raise^{*} their children well.



-sacrifice : give up one thing for another thing considered to be of greater value

-drop out : stop participating in a game, competition, or, especially, school

-get through : finish

-raise : bring up

► **Answer these questions:**

1. Who is the breadwinner⁴ in your family?
2. Who cooks in your home?
3. Who does the dishes at home?
4. Who takes care of your children?
5. Who takes care of your parents?
6. Who makes more money—you or your spouse?
7. Who makes the major decisions in your family?
8. Who is in charge⁴ of finances⁴ in your family?
9. Who decides which channel to watch on TV?
10. Who is your favorite movie star?
11. Who do you think is the happiest person in the world?
12. Who do you think is the busiest person in the world?
13. Who do you think is the richest person in the world?
14. Who do you think is the most important person in the world?
15. Who do you think lies most often?
16. Who do you think is the most honest person in the world?
17. Who do you think is the most miserable person in the world?
18. Who do you think is the most influential person in the world?
19. Who makes you happy?
20. Who makes you sad?
21. Who makes you laugh?
22. Who is the best singer?
23. Who is the smartest person you know?
24. Who has the best job in the world?
25. Who do you depend on for advice?

⁴**breadwinner** : a person who earns money to support a household

⁴**in charge** : in a position of authority or control

⁴**finances** : monetary resources

“Why” Questions

Example

Why do you think people marry?

Answer

People naturally dislike being alone. They also have curiosity about people of the opposite sex. Marriages arranged between families are still common. However, these days, people get married for many reasons. Some marry simply because family members and friends are getting married, while others live together to save money. However, gold-diggers⁴ marry for their partner's money. Many people still marry because they want children. But the majority of people marry because they are in love and want to stay with each other all the time.



► **Answer these questions:**

1. Why are you learning English?
2. Why do you think people in general are getting fatter?
3. Why do so many people want to be slim?*
4. Why do you think people are hooked* on computers?
5. Why do you think people watch TV instead of reading a book?
6. Why do you think some people choose to live in a crowded* city?
7. Why do you think people want to make more money?
8. Why do you think people need a college degree?
9. Why do you think people generally distrust government?
10. Why do you think the number of females who smoke is increasing? How about the number of young people?
11. Why do you think juvenile delinquency* is on the rise?
12. Why do you think people emigrate?*
13. Why do you think people want children?
14. Why do you think some people want to be childless?
15. Why do you think most people have some religion?
16. Why do clothing fashions change so quickly?
17. Why do people do things they know are bad for them?
18. Why are divorce rates climbing?
19. Why do you live where you do?
20. Why are some people more successful than others?

***slim** : small in thickness as compared to height; slender; thin

***hooked** : addicted or devoted to (sth)

***crowded** : filled with people, etc. especially in excess

***juvenile delinquency** : antisocial or criminal behavior by children or adolescents

***emigrate** : leave one country or region to settle in another

"Where" Questions

Example

Where do you usually shop?

Answer

 I usually shop in discount stores. I'm willing to pay the membership fees, because I think I can save more over time due to^{*} the reduced prices. However, I must be careful not to be tempted^{*} by cheap prices into buying things unless I have an immediate^{*} need for them. Otherwise, it's just wasting money.



***due to** : because of; owing to

***tempt** : invite or attract

***immediate** : taking place at once or very soon

► **Answer these questions:**

1. Where do you live now? Why?
2. Where were you born? Describe what your hometown looks like.
3. Where do you usually go on Sunday?
4. Where did you meet your current sweetheart^{*} for the first time?
5. Where do you usually meet your sweetheart?

6. Where do you want to go on your honeymoon?⁺ Why?
7. Where did you go on your last vacation?
8. Where are you planning to go for your next summer vacation?
9. Where do you want to live after you retire? Why?
10. Where do you usually go for a drink? Why?

11. Where do you usually buy your clothes? Why?
12. Where do you usually buy home appliances?⁺
13. Where are you going after this class?
14. Where do you most want to visit?
15. Where do you hope to work?

16. Where are your parents from?
17. Where is your sweetheart from?
18. Where do you want to go to school?
19. Where is the prettiest spot in the world?
20. Where are your brothers and sisters right now?

*sweetheart : a person whom one loves

+honeymoon : a trip taken by a newly married couple

-appliance : a machine, such as a toaster or dishwasher, used to perform a household task

“When” Questions

Example

When do you feel happy?

Answer

I feel happy whenever my family is healthy. But I was especially happy when I had a baby. When I got a promotion, I felt happy too. But there is only one way to be happy permanently; that is, we should feel happy about who we are and remember that happiness comes from the little things we accomplish. We can never feel happy unless we can enjoy the things we have around us now.



► **Answer these questions:**

1. When did you start learning English?
2. When do you feel like giving up on English?
3. When does your family eat out?
4. When do you read the newspaper?
5. When did you fall in love for the first time?

6. When did you start smoking and drinking?
7. When do you feel stressed?
8. When do you feel lonely?
9. When would you like to take a round-the-world trip?*
10. When do you think of your parents?

11. When do you think of your friends?
12. When will you get married?
13. When are you going to finish school?
14. When do you see a doctor?
15. When do you think you will win the lottery?

“How” Questions

► Example

How do you know your parents love you?

► Answer

We call parental love “unconditional,” meaning that parents give top priority^{*} to their children under all circumstances. For example, they try to provide their children with better food, a better education, better medical care, etc. Parents are always ready to sacrifice their own well-being for their children’s sake.^{*} We all know that their

love is endless, but we don’t know what real parental love is until we become parents ourselves. Parents may not talk about their love for their children, but we all know they will always love us.



► **Answer these questions:**

1. How did you get your first job?
2. How can you persuade your children to study hard?
3. How can you persuade your parents that academic success isn't everything?
4. How much pocket money do you spend a month?
5. How many hours do you sleep?

6. How many hours do you study English every day?
7. How many cups of coffee do you drink a day?
8. How many cigarettes do you smoke a day?
9. How do you divvy up^{*} domestic chores^{*} with your partner?
10. How could you get a good deal if you were buying a car?

11. How did you come to start smoking and drinking?
12. How did you feel when you first met your current sweetheart?
13. How do you go to school (or work)?
14. How does one win in athletics?^{*} In life?
15. How much money is "enough"?

“How often” Questions

► Example

How often do you visit your parents?

► Answer

I know that as my parents get older they want to see me more often. I can read their minds when I look into their eyes. I want to visit them as often as possible, too, but my work keeps me busy. And I have to think about my parents-in-law as well. They also want to see their own child frequently. So I have a dilemma.⁴ If my spouse and I alternate⁴ visits between both families, I can see my own parents just once a month at best.⁴ So I try to visit them by myself whenever I can make the time.

And when I'm too busy to
see them, I call them
often to say hello.



dilemma : a situation that requires a person to choose between options that seem equally difficult or unfavorable

alternate : do (sth) in turns

at best : even under the most favorable circumstances possible

► **Answer these questions:**

1. How often do you get your hair cut?
2. How often do you stay up all night?
3. How often do you take a bath?
4. How often do you brush your teeth?
5. How often do you take a nap?

6. How often do you dream?
7. How often do you exercise?
8. How often do you lie?
9. How often do you drink?
10. How often do you think about your first love?

11. How often do you help your wife with the chores?
12. How often do you call your sweetheart?
13. How often do you tell your sweetheart, "I love you"?
14. How often do you tell your children, "I love you"?
15. How often do you see a movie?

16. How often do you visit your friends?
17. How often do you visit your in-laws?
18. How often do you give money to your parents?
19. How often do you eat out?
20. How often do you see your child's teacher?

21. How often do you play with your children?
22. How often should someone see a dentist?
23. How often do you go shopping?
24. How often do you get to relax?
25. How often have you traveled abroad?

"How to" Statements

► Example

Explain how to achieve your dreams.

► Answer

First of all, I must believe in myself and ignore those who try to discourage me. I must stop procrastinating^{*} and keep on trying. I know I will not fail if I try again and again until I succeed. That's the only way anyone can have dreams come true.⁺



► **Tell me how to do the following:**

1. Explain how to drive safely.
2. Explain how to stop drinking and smoking.
3. Explain how to find Mr. (or Miss) Right.*
4. Explain how to make your husband and wife happy.
5. Explain how to make your children happy.

6. Explain how to stay healthy.
7. Explain how to improve your English.
8. Explain how to avoid becoming a henpecked* husband.
9. Explain how to avoid letting friendship sour.*
10. Explain how to make up* with your estranged* friend.

11. Explain how to avoid a rapist.
12. Explain how to use a vending machine.*
13. Explain how to get from your home to here.
14. Explain how to get rich.
15. Explain how to achieve world peace.

16. Explain how to get better grades.
17. Explain how to win at a video game.
18. Explain how to get from here to your home.
19. Explain how your country came into being.
20. Explain how you treat your lover.

***Mr. Right** : a man who is viewed as an ideal romantic partner or potential spouse (sometimes used with Miss, Ms., Mrs. instead of Mr. when referring to a female)

-**henpecked** : dominated or harassed by one's wife

-**sour** : become unpleasant or less friendly

-**make up** : become friends again; be reconciled

-**estrange** : cause (sb) to change from friendly to unfriendly or indifferent

-**vending machine** : a machine that dispenses food, drinks, or other items after coins or bills are placed in it

“Did you ever” Questions

► Example

Did you ever donate^{*} money or time to a charity?^{*}

► Answer

 go through^{*} cycles. Sometimes I try to donate money to every worthy cause^{*} I come across,^{*} and then I think that my little contributions^{*} are too small to make any difference. So I become more selective,^{*} and give more money to just a few charities. And then I will worry that they are not genuinely^{*} interested in solving a problem, but only in making money illegitimately,^{*} so then I will stop giving altogether. But then I'll feel guilty and start making indiscriminate^{*} donations all over again.



- **donate** : present (sth) as a gift to a fund or cause
- **charity** : an institution or a fund established to help the needy
- **go through (sth)** : perform a series of actions
- **cause** : an idea or a goal to which (sb) is dedicated
- **come across** : meet or find (sb) or (sth) by chance
- **contribution** : a sum of money voluntarily given to a person or an organization
- **selective** : choosy
- **genuinely** : honestly or sincerely
- **illegitimate** : improper
- **indiscriminate** : showing lack of care in making choices

► **Answer these questions:**

1. Did you ever eat dog meat?
2. Did you ever run in a marathon?
3. Did you ever have a blind date?⁴
4. Did you ever buy a lottery ticket?
5. Did you ever donate your blood?

6. Did you ever get locked in an elevator?
7. Did you ever say goodbye to a sweetheart?
8. Did you ever try to stop smoking and drinking?
9. Did you ever have a big operation?⁴
10. Did you ever go abroad on vacation?

11. Did you ever cheat⁴ on a test?
12. Did you ever do something you regretted later?
13. Did you ever fall in love with someone who was not interested in you?
14. Did you ever win any money or other items in a lottery?
15. Did you ever drink too much?

16. Did you ever do something you were very proud of?
17. Did you ever lose your temper?⁴
18. Did you ever do something brave or heroic?
19. Did you ever criticize your best friend?
20. Did you ever give someone a surprise party?⁴

-blind date : a social meeting arranged by a third person between two people who have not met before

-operation : a surgical treatment

-cheat : take an exam in a dishonest way, such as by having improper means of getting answers

-lose one's temper : fail to manage one's anger

-surprise party : a celebration planned for (sb) without his prior knowledge

Lesson 17

Make a Question Starting with "What"**Read Me!**

You know, students are accustomed to answering the teacher's questions in the classroom. That's why they have difficulty communicating with each other in real situations, since talking requires both asking and replying. These sections are designed to train students to make proper questions in a variety of cases.

Example

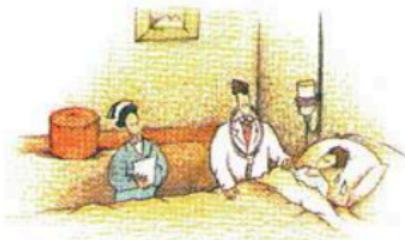
I want to be a doctor.

Questions

What do you want to be in the future?

What do you want to be when you grow up?

What do you want to do some day?



▶ **For the following answers, make at least one question starting with "What."**

1. I slept all day yesterday.
2. I like bulgogi.
3. I'm going to see a movie tonight.
4. I teach English in middle school.
5. Watermelon is the best food in summer.

6. I feel relaxed when I listen to music.
7. He goes to church every Sunday.
8. Math is the most difficult subject for me.
9. I think using an English-English dictionary is a good way to study English.
10. I study chemistry in college.

11. Yesterday I went to see a movie with my girlfriend.
12. I must get a job after high school.
13. After college I want to be a newspaperman.
14. I want to have spaghetti for lunch.
15. I have a date tonight with a new boyfriend.

16. I have to study hard if I'm going to succeed.
17. She wants to be a movie star.
18. They always told me to be patient.
19. I spent all day in the Louvre when I was in Paris.
20. I think I ate too much ice cream.

Make a Question Starting with “When”

► Example

I got my first job six months after I graduated from college.

► Questions

When did you get your first job?

When did you start working?



► **For the following answers, make at least one question starting with "When."**

1. I always get up at six.
2. I'm planning to take a round-the-world trip in five years.
3. He will be back in two hours.
4. The Korean War broke out⁴ in 1950.
5. My school starts at nine.

6. I want to retire⁴ as soon as possible, maybe at 50.
7. I feel happy when I play with my children.
8. I usually go to bed at midnight.
9. I quit smoking two years ago.
10. I was born in 1985.

11. Her favorite show is on Tuesday at 9:00.
12. He met his wife five years ago.
13. Their first child was born two years after they got married.
14. I think I will finish this class in 2 weeks.
15. Soon after getting off the subway, he realized he'd left his bag behind.

Make a Question Starting with “How”

► Example

I usually invite my friends home, and Mom prepares food and a special cake for us. And my friends always give me books or movie tickets as presents.

► Questions

How do you usually celebrate^{*} your birthday?



► **For the following answers, make at least one question starting with "How."**

1. I've been living here in Korea for two years.
2. I've been studying English since middle school.
3. I brush my teeth three times a day.
4. I call my parents once a week.
5. It was great. I visited my grandparents in Busan and enjoyed walking on Taejongdae beach.

6. I have two close friends.
7. We rented a condo for the weekend and spent all day on the slopes.⁴
8. It is a used car, so my friend gave it to me.
9. It takes two hours by car from here to Daejeon.
10. I usually read two books a month.

11. I was supposed to meet a friend at a coffee shop, but it was very crowded. So the waitress had me sit at a table with two girls. That's how I met my wife!
12. I practice at least three hours a day.
13. It was a real bargain⁴—I got them for only 20 bucks⁴ apiece.⁴
14. My friends who smoked looked cool⁴ to me and they "recommended" it to me.
15. I never felt so bad in my life!

-slope : ski slopes

-bargain : something offered or bought at a low price

-buck : a dollar

-apiece : to or for each one

-cool : excellent; first-rate; stylish

Make a Question Starting with “Where”

► Example

I'm planning to go to Mt. Sorak this summer.

► Questions

Where are you going to go on your vacation?

Where do you want to go this summer?

Where would you like to vacation?



► **For the following answers, make at least one question starting with "Where."**

1. I'm from Seoul.
2. I live in Jongno.
3. I usually meet my friends in a downtown bookstore.
4. I am going to go to the East Beach this summer.
5. I was in Busan yesterday.

6. You can buy clothes cheaply at Dongdaemoon.
7. I bought it in a duty-free^{*} shop.
8. We can meet in some Gangnam coffee shop.
9. My parents live on Jeju Island.
10. I first met my girlfriend at a movie theater.

11. I lived in Paris for five years, but I was too young so I don't remember much about it.
12. My father was born in Chicago, but he grew up in Moscow.
13. I left my purse on the bus.
14. They saw each other for the first time in China, after corresponding four years.
15. I went salsa dancing at a club last night. The place was packed,^{*} but it sure was fun!

Make a Question Starting with "Why"

► Example

English is necessary for my job.

► Questions

Why are you learning English?

Why is English important?



► **For the following answers, make at least one question starting with "Why."**

1. I love the beautiful scenery in the country. Clean air makes me feel refreshed. That's why I live here.
2. My wife and I usually sleep late in the morning, so we have no time for breakfast. But we don't care if we skip it; two meals are enough for us.
3. I don't think marriage is a must^{*} for everybody. I feel very comfortable living alone.
4. I made a fortune in stocks, so I can afford to enjoy my life without having to work. Early retirement has always been my dream.
5. The stock market is too dangerous for me. So I save in the bank.
6. I think the increasing crime rate is due to^{*} poor discipline^{*} at home.
7. I stopped smoking for six months. But my current workload is keeping me so stressed out that I started smoking again.
8. Oh, no. I just want to relax at home. You know, there is no cure for a cold.
9. Running is the best exercise! It is cheap and we can do it anywhere.
10. We are late! Don't worry, you are perfectly safe in my car even at this speed.
11. Because I had an unexpected expense.
12. I overslept.
13. They paid so much attention to the oldest son that they neglected^{*} their daughter.
14. I guess I just didn't study hard enough.
15. Because he was the handsomest man I ever met!

^{*}skip : miss or omit (one of a repeated series of actions)

^{*}must : something that is required or necessary

^{*}due to : caused by; because of; owing to

^{*}discipline : training expected to produce a specific skill, behavior, or character

^{*}neglect : ignore or pay no attention to (sb) or (sth)

Ask Him

Example

Ask him why he lives in the big city.

Questions

Why do you live in the big city?



► **Ask him.**

1. Ask him if it is a good idea to try to memorize the dictionary.
2. Ask him if he is free this afternoon.
3. Ask him if he wants to see a movie with us tonight.
4. Ask him if he is tired.
5. Ask him what he thinks about Korean food.
6. Ask him what his major was.
7. Ask him why he came to Korea.
8. Ask him where he came from.
9. Ask him how the party was last night.
10. Ask him if he can come along with you to the department store.
11. Ask him what kind of music he likes.
12. Ask him what he thinks about learning English.
13. Ask him if he wants to buy a new car.
14. Ask him what the best way is of avoiding stress.
15. Ask him if he knows the best way to stay healthy.
16. Ask him if he can afford to lend you this money.
17. Ask him if he can have dinner with you tonight.
18. Ask him if he reads a newspaper every day.
19. Ask him if he gives money to a beggar whenever he sees one.
20. Ask him what he does when he is tired.
21. Ask him which he likes better, playing cards or just talking.
22. Ask him how he got promoted.*
23. Ask him if he is sure he will get a pay raise* next year.
24. Ask him if he has any ideas for better educating our children.
25. Ask him what he thinks is the best way to curb* the rising divorce rate.
26. Ask him what type of woman he likes.
27. Ask him how many days of paid vacation he has a year.
28. Ask him if he ever tried to quit smoking.
29. Ask him why it is important to learn English.
30. Ask him how he celebrates his birthday.

*promote : raise (sb) to a higher rank, position, or class

*pay raise : salary increase

*curb : hold back or control (sth)

Making Comprehension Questions

► Example

Data on 87,000 female nurses, ages 30 to 60, show that women who drink two or more cups of coffee a day are two thirds less likely to commit suicide⁴ than those who abstain.⁴ The finding⁴ comes as a surprise. Furthermore, coffee lovers also tend to drink more alcohol, smoke more and have more stress—all factors thought to be associated with⁴ high suicide risk.

► Questions

1. What was the occupation of the respondents?
2. How old were the people surveyed?
3. Who is more susceptible⁴ to suicide?
4. Why is the finding surprising?



- **suicide** : the intentional taking of one's own life
- **abstain** : voluntarily avoid doing (sth)
- **finding** : something that has been discovered, especially after an examination or investigation
- **associated with** : connected with
- **susceptible** : easily influenced or affected by or to (sth)

► **R**ead the following articles and ask some comprehension questions for each one.

► **e1**

- There are only two things to worry about —
- Either you are well, or you are sick.
- If you are well, then there is nothing to worry about.
- But if you are sick, there are two things to worry about.
- Either you will get well,^{*} or you will die.
- If you get well, then there is nothing to worry about.
- But if you die, there are only two things to worry about.
- Either you go to heaven or to hell.
- If you go to heaven, there is nothing to worry about.
- If you go to hell, you'll be so darn[†] busy shaking hands with old friends, you won't have time to worry.

Q1)

Q2)

Q3)





On our honeymoon⁺ my wife and I went to a remote⁺ village, because we hate busy places. We saved a lot of money because we didn't have to buy plane tickets or stay in an expensive hotel.

And we enjoyed the quiet atmosphere⁺ and the peace of not having many people around. Maybe even more important, we really got to know each other, since we had plenty of time to talk about how to live together, how to handle money, and how to divide our chores. Since my wife works, she was very worried about how to handle the household chores, but I promised to pitch in.⁺

Q1)

Q2)

Q3)

-honeymoon : a trip taken by a newly married couple

-remote : far away

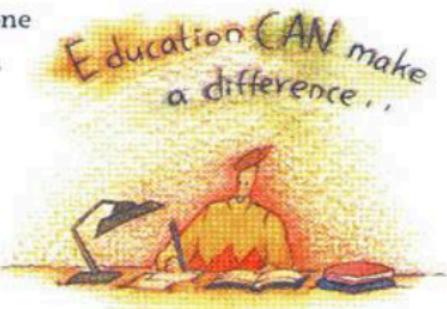
-atmosphere : a general feeling or mood

-pitch in : help or cooperate

3

I am a 57-year-old former manufacturing executive with a lovely wife and two grown daughters. I never went to college, but I worked hard and eventually invested in starting my own small business. After 12 years of struggling to get it off the ground,⁴ it failed. I am now out of work, and most of my friends say I am unemployable since I am too old to start at the bottom,⁴ and without a college degree I am not qualified⁴ for an executive⁴ position. No one will hire me, regardless of⁴ my experience.

However, though I have been out of work for two years, I am not giving up. I am sure someone will recognize my value and give me a good job. But I have learned one thing: Education CAN make a difference..



Q1)

Q2)

Q3)

- **get off the ground** : begin
- **at the bottom** : having the lowest rank or level
- **qualified** : with the proper training and preparation, as for a job
- **executive** : a person or group that manages an organization, especially a corporation or government division
- **regardless of** : in spite of everything; anyway

Yes, of course, men and women can be friends as long as sex isn't involved.* Then, they would both see each other as lovers, not as friends. They would get jealous* over nothing and everything, and try to interfere in each other's private business, and their relationship wouldn't last long. In order to have a more solid relationship, people should have something in common* such as a spiritual life, a hobby, or a social activity. These factors contribute* to understanding each other's situation and strengthen their relationship.

Q1)

Q2)

Q3)



*involve : include

*jealous : fearful of losing affection or position to another

*in common : in joint possession or use; shared equally

*contribute : help in bringing about a result

5

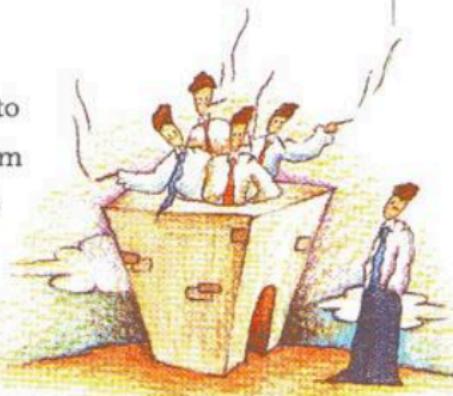
 I don't believe that women are weaker than men. Just look at the strong will mothers exhibit on behalf of their children. But women have more patience than men, and they will do absolutely anything for their children's advancement. History shows that there have always been strong women behind great men. However, conscripting^{*} women is not just a matter of fairness.^{*} I think men are more suitable for army life than women, since women have a duty to raise children. In the long run, that role is even more important for the nation's security.^{*}

Q1)

Q2)

Q3)

Quit telling people how to live their lives. I'm speaking on behalf of all the smokers out there. The way smokers are treated today is **outrageous!** We are law-abiding citizens who make an honest living and pay our taxes, but in this country, if you smoke, you are made to feel like a criminal. What gives you the right to say, "Smokers stink"? In the building where I work, we are forced to smoke outdoors, even in freezing weather. Is **pneumonia** better than lung cancer? Your answer to all of this is, "Well, just quit." Well, I don't want to quit. I enjoy smoking. I'm not breaking any laws. And whether I smoke or not is my business, not yours. Society has caused more psychological damage to us smokers than **second-hand smoke** could possibly do to your health.



Q1)

Q2)

Q3)

- **outrageous** : strongly offensive to the sense of right or decency
- **criminal** : a person who has committed or been found guilty of a crime
- **stink** : smell bad; be very bad, unpleasant, or inferior
- **pneumonia** : a disease in which the lungs become inflamed
- **second-hand smoke** : smoke exhaled by smokers

7

The most important thing in business is to have a strong will to overcome any hardship. Few people succeed on the first try, and some mistakes are unavoidable for newcomers. But all successful businessmen have had to get over adversity.⁴ Another important factor is money, of course. If your business suffers from financial strain,⁵ you may not be able to see the market situation correctly, and this could lead to failure. So owners should manage their finances⁶ conservatively.⁷

Q1)

Q2)

Q3)



-adversity : serious misfortune; trouble; difficulty

-strain : difficulty; pressure

-finances : monetary resources; funds

-conservative : moderate; cautious; restrained

Some 49 years ago, when I was a preschooler, my father and I went to a store for some small items. As we walked back to our car, my father looked at his change^{*} and said, "We have to go back." It seemed the cashier^{*} had mistakenly^{*} given him change for a 20 instead of a \$5 bill. On the way back home, I asked my father why he had gone back, since no one would have known if he had kept the money. He explained that HE would know, and that was enough for him. He put it this way, "What you think of yourself can be a lot more important than what others think of you."

Q1)

Q2)

Q3)



► 9

People are always complaining about the nuisance⁴ of cell phones. Whenever I see someone run a red light or drive carelessly, 99 percent of the time the person at the wheel⁵ is talking on a cell phone. And now I hear that cars will soon come equipped with computers enabling drivers to access⁶ the internet while driving! Phones and TVs in our cars are already dangerous distractions;⁷ how much worse it will be when people can surf



the net⁸ out on the highway! There should be a national law making such nonsense illegal. Computers? Internet access? Ridiculous! Voice-activated, hands-free computers that tell you how to get somewhere are the only exceptions I can think of. Small VCRs for backseat viewing on long trips are fine, but no driver should ever get distracted from the main job of staying alert⁹ at the wheel.

Q1)

Q2)

Q3)

⁴ **nuisance** : a source of inconvenience or annoyance; a bother

⁵ **at the wheel** : driving

⁶ **access** : enter the system of (a computer); obtain (information) from a computer

⁷ **distraction** : (sth) that distracts or draws attention away

⁸ **surf the net** : go from one site to another on the internet

⁹ **alert** : ready to act; vigilant

Several years ago, my wife died of breast cancer, leaving me a widower at age 35. We had two children, 6 and 8. I did not have life insurance⁴ on my wife, though, fortunately, I had enough in savings to take care of the burial⁴ expenses without borrowing. But



there wasn't much left over. I soon discovered I could not provide the same stable home environment that my wife had supplied, and went through one child-care provider after another. I had to cut way back on my working hours, which did not endear⁴ me to my employer or coworkers when they had to pick up the slack.⁴ It seems my experience with the untimely⁴ death of my wife is becoming all too common. My advice to you is this: Both spouses should get life insurance policies that will enable either one to maintain the independence and lifestyle he or she has today, in case tragedy strikes.⁴

-insurance : the act, system, or business of insuring property, life, etc., against loss or harm

-burial : the act of placing a dead body in a grave, a tomb, or the sea

-endear : make (sb) or (sth) become loved by others

-pick up the slack : do or provide (sth) that another person or organization is no longer doing or providing

-untimely : premature

-strike : occur suddenly

Q1)

Q2)

Q3)

Making Topical Questions

► **Example**

Health

► **Questions**

How do you manage your health?

How often do you exercise?

How often do you get a checkup?*

What do you think is the best way to stay healthy?

How much of a problem do you think stress is in terms of* our overall* health?



*checkup : a thorough examination or inspection, esp. for health conditions

*in terms of : concerning; about

*overall : including everything; total; viewed as a whole; general

► **M**ake as many questions as you can on the following topics:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Friends | 16. Shopping |
| 2. Money | 17. Future plans |
| 3. Education | 18. Marriage |
| 4. The environment | 19. Social success |
| 5. Family | 20. Computers |
| | |
| 6. Job | 21. Dating |
| 7. Vacation | 22. Politics |
| 8. Smoking and drinking | 23. Unemployment |
| 9. TV | 24. Stocks |
| 10. Love | 25. The government |
| | |
| 11. Retirement | 26. Religion |
| 12. English | 27. Beauty |
| 13. Weekends | 28. The future |
| 14. Hobbies | 29. Friendship |
| 15. Cars | 30. Making money |

Lesson 25

"What is it?" Questions► **Example**

What is superstition?

► **Answer**

Superstition is an irrational



belief in magic. But it is difficult to be objective^{*} about this: "My" magical beliefs are not superstitions, only "yours." Superstitious phenomena include, for some people if not all: fortune telling, astrology,^{*} having lucky or unlucky numbers, prophecy,^{*} reincarnation,^{*} an afterlife, divine intervention,^{*} and so forth. Even people who reject all religious and other "superstitious" ideas may believe in things that do not seem to have an objective reality, like love or free will or some political dogma.^{*} The long and short of it^{*} is that while we don't know everything, we would like to believe that life is not a complete mystery either, and that some things are more predictable^{*} than they actually are.

- **objective** : not influenced by emotion or personal feelings
- **astrology** : the study of the positions of the stars and planets in the belief that they influence human events and natural occurrences on earth
- **prophecy** : a declaration or warning of (sth) in the future; a prediction
- **reincarnation** : rebirth in another body or form
- **intervention** : interference
- **dogma** : a belief, opinion, or idea considered to be true but without concrete evidence
- **the long and short of it** : the essential point or end result
- **predict** : tell about (sth) in advance; foretell

► **Answer these questions:**

1. What is a newspaper?
2. What is a magazine?
3. What is a museum?
4. What is a weather forecast?
5. What is a mobile phone?

6. What is a stamp?
7. What is a conscience?
8. What is philosophy?
9. What is democracy?
10. What is psychoanalysis?

11. What is the internet?
12. What is insurance?
13. What is an extra-terrestrial (ET)?
14. What is religion?
15. What is a theme park?

16. What is a diary?
17. What is autobiography?
18. What is a diploma?
19. What is consumerism?
20. What is racism?

21. What is nationalism?
22. What is patriotism?
23. What is an entrepreneur?
24. What is humanism?
25. What is pragmatism?

Duty► **Example****Policeman**► **Answer**

Everybody knows the policeman is supposed to protect people and property.* He tries to bring justice to people's lives by solving crimes. But I'm sure prevention is even more important than solution, since it's usually too late to make up the damage after it's done.



► **Talk about the job responsibilities of the following positions:**

1. Scientist
2. Bodyguard
3. Firefighter
4. Pilot
5. Doctor
6. Lawyer
7. Professional athlete
8. Weatherman
9. Politician
10. Magician
11. Judge
12. Comedian
13. Actor
14. Stuntman
15. Nurse
16. Soldier
17. Poet
18. Musician
19. Painter
20. Priest
21. Astronaut
22. Sailor
23. Miner
24. Inventor
25. Matchmaker

Qualifications

► Example

Accountant

► Answer

First of all, he must love numbers and be accurate⁺ with them. He must be honest. If he is not, he could easily commit criminal acts by manipulating⁺ the figures⁺ at his disposal.⁺ But the most important qualification for an accountant is that he be able to keep his information confidential⁺ and not leak⁺ any job-related financial knowledge to unauthorized⁺ people. Financial damage affects society as much as the individual.



- **accurate** : free from error or mistake; correct
- **manipulate** : influence or manage (sb) or (sth) in a clever or dishonest way
- **figures** : the use of numbers in calculating
- **at one's disposal** : available for one's use
- **confidential** : secret
- **leak** : become known through a break in secrecy
- **unauthorized** : without official permission

► **Talk about the job qualifications of the following positions:**

1. Teacher
2. Politician
3. Doctor
4. Parent
5. Judge

6. Lawyer
7. Professional athlete
8. Newspaperman
9. Soldier
10. Salesperson

11. Firefighter
12. Businessman
13. Scientist
14. Policeman
15. Pilot

16. Priest
17. Mediator
18. Biologist
19. Astronaut
20. Diplomat

Stereotypes

► Example

Politicians

► Answer

They are liars by nature. If a man couldn't lie, he wouldn't have a future⁴ in politics. Furthermore, politicians are good at⁴ justifying⁴ their lies, and they always seem ready to make up⁴ another one. Power-hungry liars surely have difficulty understanding other people's real needs and problems. We shouldn't believe anything they say.



-future : chance of success or advancement

-good at : able to do (sth) well

-justify : show or prove (sb) or (sth) to be right, just, or valid

-make up : create (sth) as a fiction or falsehood; invent

► Tell us your general impression of the following people:

1. Firefighter
2. Policeman
3. Lawyer
4. Doctor
5. Tycoon

6. Nude model
7. Cab driver
8. Mortician
9. Garbage man
10. Ex-convict

11. Teacher
12. Priest
13. Nun
14. Playboy
15. Actor

16. Poet
17. General
18. President
19. Dictator
20. AIDS patient

Yes or No!► **Example**

Do you want to be rich?

► **Answer**

Of course I want to be rich! The hard part is trying to figure out⁴ how. I don't want to do anything dishonest, and I don't have any particular talent as a singer, actor, or novelist. It would be nice to get rich by inventing some useful item everyone needs, or curing a disease, but it's not likely that I'll do anything like that. I don't have any rich relatives⁴ that I can inherit any wealth from, either. So, if I'm going to be rich I guess I had better marry a rich person or win a big lottery.



► **Answer these questions: "yes" or "no" and tell why.**

1. Do you want to be more beautiful?
2. Do you want to have power over others?
3. Do you want to live longer?
4. Do you want to be more intelligent?
5. Do you want to have a beautiful spouse?

6. Do you want to live frugally* as opposed to luxuriously?*
7. Is living in the city better than living in the country?
8. Do you want to remain single?
9. Do you want to have more than two children?
10. Do you want to have a college diploma?

11. Do you want to be famous?
12. Do you want to be remembered forever?
13. Do you want to live an upright* life?
14. Do you want to go to the moon?
15. Do you want to live abroad?

16. Do you want to be a role model?
17. Do you want to be in the public spotlight* all the time?
18. Do you want more than one spouse?
19. Would you like to be right all the time?
20. Do you want to be fluent* in a foreign language?

***frugal** : careful in spending or in using resources; thrifty

***luxury** : indulgence in the comforts and pleasures provided by such things as jewels, furs, precious metals, mansions, limousines, etc.

***upright** : morally respectable; honorable

***spotlight** : public attention

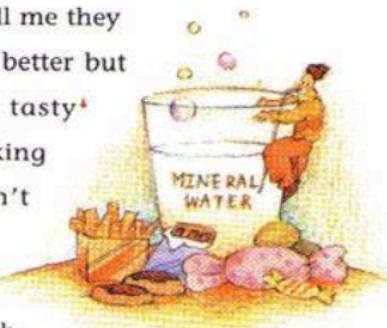
***fluent** : able to express oneself smoothly and effortlessly

Lesson 30

Read the Passage and Answer the Questions

1

Countless people tell me they would like to eat better but don't want to give up tasty food. Rather than thinking about what they can't have, they should think about what they can eat. Fruit juice with sparkling mineral water is a delicious substitute for high-calorie soft drinks; snacks and cookies prepared with whole grains and dried fruits give candy bars good competition. But the problem is that it isn't easy to change old habits.



Questions

1. Do many people want to give up junk food* for the sake of their health?
2. What could be a good substitute for high-calorie soft drinks?
3. What could be a good substitute for candy bars?
4. Is it easy to change old habits?
5. Sum up the paragraph in your own words.

* **tasty** : having a pleasing flavor; good-tasting

* **give candy bars good competition** : (sth) that would be approximately the same as candy

* **junk food** : food, such as potato chips or candy, that is high in calories but of little nutritional value

2

In an ideal world, everyone would receive salary increases, promotions and other job rewards⁴ based strictly on merit.⁴ But in real life, the most important factors may be the special initiative⁴ you display and the relationship you develop with your boss. If the two of you are a good "fit," you are more likely to enjoy your job and advance your career than if you are constantly at odds⁴ with each other.

Questions

1. What is the most objective way of rewarding someone on the job?
2. What often determines job rewards in the real world?
3. What does "fit" mean in this context?
4. Sum up the paragraph in your own words.

-reward : something given or received in return for a particular behavior

-merit : worth; excellence; something deserving of praise or reward

-initiative : the ability to make decisions and put into effect a plan

-at odds : in disagreement; in conflict

3

A youngster knocked on my door asking if I would like to renew^{*} my daily newspaper subscription.^{*} I told him no, explaining that I seldom had time to read the paper, and that lately I'd been taking it from the front porch directly to the trash. He thought about this, and then said with enthusiasm, "Why, I'll be happy to deliver it straight to the trash can for you!"



► Questions

1. Why did the young person visit?
2. Why didn't the man want to renew his subscription?
3. What did the young man suggest?
4. Sum up the story in your own words.

► 4

Busy with my career, I find little time for housework — a fact that became all too apparent^{*} the night my purse was snatched.^{*} I was escorted home by a police officer who wanted to be sure the thief had not used the keys in my pocketbook to gain entrance to my apartment. Opening the door with a set of spare^{*} keys, he surveyed^{*} the condition of my dark apartment with his flashlight. As I let out a sigh of relief, he looked puzzled. "Is this how you left it?" he asked.



► Questions

1. Why doesn't the woman clean up her apartment?
2. Did the thief break into her apartment?
3. Why was the policeman puzzled?
4. Sum up the story in your own words.

-apparent : readily understood or seen; obvious

-snatch : steal (sth)

-spare : kept in reserve

-survey : look over the parts or features of (sth)

5

Some experts think the educational value of toys has been overrated. Of course, toys may help a child learn certain skills earlier than he would without them. But other youngsters without those toys easily catch up,⁴ and there is no evidence that such early skill acquisition will help a child develop more intelligence, increase his motor coordination,⁴ or add to his sensory awareness over the long run. Far more important than toys in helping brain development are the multiple⁴ kinds of stimulation the infant receives—most notably from contact with other humans. These, for a baby, are the most complex, interesting, inexhaustible⁴ "toys" he can ever have.



Questions

1. What wrong notion may some people have about the value of educational toys?
2. What benefits do toys give children in terms of learning some skills?
3. Do toys make a child smart?
4. What is more important than toys in developing the brain?
5. Sum up the paragraph in your own words.

-catch up : come up from behind; overtake

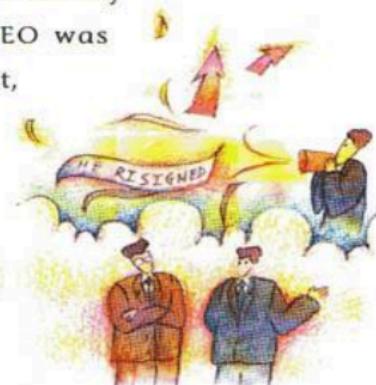
-motor coordination : skillful simultaneous use of bodily components

-multiple : relating to more than one element, part, or individual

-inexhaustible : not capable of being used up; unlimited

6

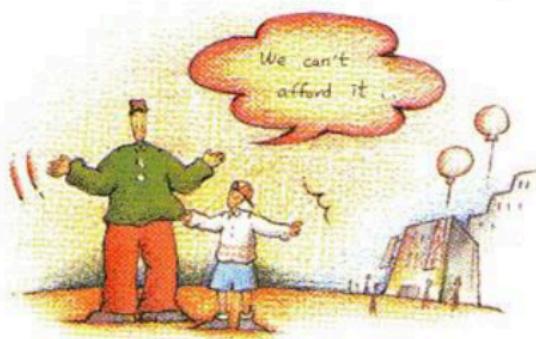
The chief executive officer of an electronics company called in his public-relations director. "Listen, Wilson. Someone is trying to buy us out.¹ It's your job to get the price of our stock up so it'll be too expensive for them. I don't care how you do it, just do it!" The next day the price of the stock rose five points and the day after another eight. The CEO was delighted. "How did you do it, Wilson?" he asked. "I started a rumor² the stock market obviously liked." "What was that?" "I told them you were resigning."³



Questions

1. What does "public-relations" mean?
2. What was the CEO worried about?
3. What did the CEO order the PR director to do?
4. What did Wilson do?
5. Was the strategy⁴ successful?
6. Sum up the story in your own words.

Four magic words, we can't afford it, should be a part of every child's education. A child who has never heard those words—and has never been forced to abide by⁴ their meaning—has surely been cheated⁴ by his parents. As exercise strengthens the body, frugality strengthens the spirit. Without occasional discipline, character suffers.⁴



► Questions

1. What does "Be cheated by his parents" mean?
2. What does "Character suffers" mean?
3. How do the "Four magic words" greatly benefit⁴ a child's education?
4. Sum up the story in your own words.

-abide by : accept and obey (sth)

-cheated : misled

-suffer : become worse; deteriorate

-benefit : be helpful or beneficial to (sb) or (sth)

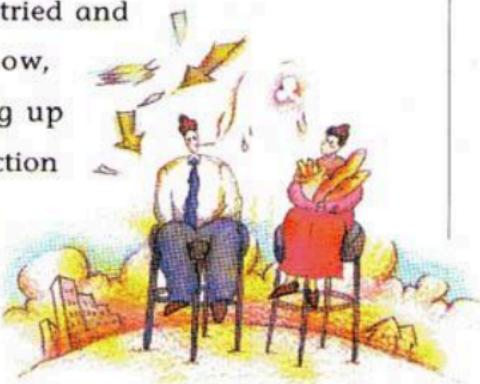
Once when I was riding home on the subway during rush hour, a street musician boarded⁴ carrying a saxophone. He began to play an old tune very loudly and off-key.⁵ After a few minutes, he got out his money cup and announced, "I will pass this among you. Be aware that if I do not collect a sufficient amount, I will play for you again."



Questions

1. What happened on the ride home?
2. What does "street musician" mean?
3. What did the musician do?
4. Was he a good musician?
5. What did the musician say after he played?
6. What do you think was the meaning of his final statement?
7. Sum up the story in your own words.

At the breakfast table one morning, my husband was bemoaning⁺ his poor record on the stock market. I, in turn,⁺ was telling him about my latest diet—one of many that I had tried and failed with. "You know, honey," he said, looking up from the stock-market section of the newspaper, "you're the only investment I've ever made that doubled."



Questions

1. Why was the husband complaining?
2. What is his wife trying to do?
3. What did the husband's remark mean?
4. Sum up the story in your own words.

10

It takes two people to have a marriage, but changing it only needs one. We end up⁴ feeling helpless⁴ in our marriages because we can't control our partners.



The truth is that we need only learn to control ourselves. If we abandon⁴ our attempts to change our mate and instead focus on ourselves, surprisingly, but predictably, changes start to occur in the marriage itself.

► Questions

1. Why do we feel helpless in marriage?
2. What do we have to learn for a successful marriage?
3. Sum up the story in your own words.

Lesson 1

► Dialogue

M : What does that sign mean?

F : Which one?

M : That one over there. The road sign.

F : It's a set of directions for where to go. If you want to turn left, you have to keep in the right lane and take the second turn.

M : But if I were driving, by the time I figured all of that out,⁴ I would have already gone through the intersection.⁴

F : That's true, I suppose. But the next time you drove here you'd remember what to do.

M : But the purpose of a sign is to make things easy for us to understand.

F : Some situations are not simple, I guess. Once you know where the different roads go, the sign is actually very straightforward.⁴

M : But only after it's too late! What they really need is a simpler kind of road structure.

F : But that solution is very expensive. The sign is much more economical.⁴

M : I know that. But at least they could erect several of them so a driver could have some time in advance⁴ to be able to read them and know what to do when he gets to the intersection.

F : That's probably a good idea.

-figure out : think about (sb) or (sth) until you understand them or it

-intersection : a place where two or more roads cross

-straightforward : direct, clear

-economical : not wasteful; thrifty

-in advance : before

M : Meanwhile, I can never find where I want to go on the first try. I take the wrong turn or miss the turn altogether, and then I get further lost trying to backtrack.* It just isn't easy to turn around and go back to where you came from.

F : I know. Most roads are just not laid out in a series of small rectangles,* and even where they are it isn't always possible to make a turn.

M : Even when you know where you are, and where it is that you want to go, it isn't usually very intuitively* simple to go there directly. It's very frustrating.

► Questions

1. What is the driver's complaint?
2. Give at least two solutions.



*backtrack : return over the route by which one came

*rectangle : a flat geometric shape with four sides and four right angles

*intuition : the knowing or understanding of (sth) without reasoning or proof

► Dialogue

M : Let's move out into the country, turn off all the electricity, and grow our own food.

F : Why would you want to do that?

M : It just seems to me that life used to be simpler—and easier—before we had all these “labor-saving” inventions.

F : Such as?

M : Well, escalators and moving sidewalks, for instance. All they do is keep people from climbing one flight⁴ of stairs or walking maybe a hundred meters. As a result, people get that much less exercise and get fatter and fatter.

F : Nobody makes you use them. If you want to exercise, keep off.⁴ But, as for me, I enjoy the opportunity to relax a bit, after working all day. But I still go to the gym⁴ regularly.

M : And calculators. People can't even do simple math problems anymore. As a result, they aren't as logical as they used to be. They don't think as clearly.

F : Hmm. I was pretty good in math, but when I worked out problems in my head or on a piece of paper, sometimes I made careless mistakes. The calculators will at least do the simple arithmetic⁴ correctly every time. But I still have to know how to set up⁴ the problem correctly if I'm going to



⁴-flight : a series of stairs, as between floors

-keep off : avoid, not use

-gymnasium : a room or building equipped for indoor sports or exercise

-arithmetic : calculation

-set up : organize

get the right answer. It seems to me that we still have to have the same analytical⁴ skills as before. The calculator only does what it's told to do, after all.

M : They say the same thing about computers: Garbage⁴ In, Garbage Out.

F : That's correct. And with computers, you have to spell everything exactly right, so actually they help us read and write better.

M : What they do is make us rely on⁴ spell-checkers, which can't judge context and so don't know what word we're trying to spell. And giving us ready-made, predigested reports instead of forcing us to go out and do research on our own.

F : People who don't want to do the work will always find some way of avoiding it. So what? It's always been that way.

M : Most of the time, they don't use the computer for anything except games and chat rooms. They're becoming "virtual human beings" who don't know how to perform in the real world. TVs and computers are turning us into a world⁴ of passive, unthinking, unresponsive zombies.⁴

F : Is there anything else about the modern world you object to?⁴

M : All those new so-called medicines! All they do is make us dependent on them, so our natural healing abilities atrophy.⁴

► Questions

1. *What do you suppose the two people would think about cellular phones? Be specific.*
2. *What is a good thing about TVs and computers?*

-analysis : the separation of (sth) into its parts in order to determine its nature

-garbage : waste material; worthless or inferior material; trash

-rely on : be dependent on

-world : people as a whole

-zombie : a person whose behavior or responses are slow, mechanical, or without feeling

-object to : be against (sth); dislike

-atrophy : become weakened; decline

► Dialogue

F : Hi, there! Long time no see.

M : Hi! How are you doing?

F : I've been abroad.*

M : Excuse me, what did you say? It's very noisy in here!

F : I said I took a trip. Let's find a quiet spot. Do you have time?

M : It's 2:35.

F : No, I don't want to know what time it is. Are you free?

M : No, it's not three yet. You have almost a half hour.

F : Do you understand?

M : Maybe I misunderstood. Could you tell me again, please?

F : I said I went to Europe on vacation.

M : Let's go somewhere that isn't so noisy. Do you have a minute?

F : Great idea!

M : Where did you go?

F : Everywhere! But I spent most of my time in Madrid. What a wonderful city!

M : Did you hear the big news?

F : No, what?

M : I'm getting married.



F : Really? When?

M : Later this summer.

F : To whom?

M : Someone I met over the internet. I haven't seen her face-to-face yet.

F : No! I don't believe you! Are you kidding me?

M : No, I'm serious.⁴ And I think I know her better than if we'd actually met. Appearances are very deceiving⁴ sometimes, but you really have to communicate your whole self to get to know someone over the net.

F : I must say that I'm flabbergasted.⁴

M : Not to change the subject. But I also have some bad news.

F : Oh! What's that?

M : Your old boy friend died in a car wreck.⁴ Didn't you hear?

F : Oh, that's terrible. I just got back. Nobody had told me. What happened?

M : He was driving too fast I guess and just lost control. My condolences.⁴ I'm sorry to be the one to break the awful⁴ news.

F : Was anyone else hurt?

M : No. He was by himself.

► Questions

1. What is the confusion over the time?
2. Is courtship⁴ over the internet a good idea?

⁴**serious** : thoughtful and sincere

⁴**deceive** : make (sb) believe (sth) that is not true

⁴**flabbergasted** : extremely surprised or shocked

⁴**wreck** : crash

⁴**condolences** : an expression of sympathy or sorrow

⁴**awful** : very bad or unpleasant; horrible

⁴**courtship** : the act by one person of trying to win the favorable attention of another, especially by a man toward a woman

► Dialogue

M : This is my college roommate.

F : It's nice to meet you.

Roommate : Please! Don't get up. May I join you?

M : By all means.⁴

F : What do you do?

R : I'm in show biz.⁴

F : Really? What do you do? Are you an actor?

R : No, I'm an agent.⁴

M : He represents some of the most famous people in the country.

F : No kidding! You look handsome enough to be in movies yourself.

R : Thank you for saying so. You too. How would you like to get a part in some film?

M : Can I get you two something to drink?

R : If you don't mind.

F : How about a sloe gin?⁴

R : Make that two.



-**by all means** : certainly

-**biz** : business

-**agent** : (sb) who acts on behalf of another

-**gin** : a strong alcoholic liquor distilled from grain and flavored with juniper berries

M : I'll be right back.

R : How would you like to come with me when I leave here? I can introduce you to a producer I'm meeting.

F : I'd love to. But I'm afraid I'm not dressed.

R : You're fine! Just relax and be yourself.*

F : This is so exciting!

R : Celebrities* are just like anybody else. Would you like to have dinner with me afterwards?

F : Only if we can stop at my place first so I can change.

R : You're fine. But of course we can stop there if you like. Or we can go to my house and order out,* if you want to save yourself a lot of trouble.

F : I don't think so. I hardly know you.

R : It's no bother,* really.

F : No. I mean I'm not sure I should go to your home by myself yet.

R : Don't worry. You're safe in my hands.*

F : Let's see how it goes first,* before I agree to anything like that.

R : Okay, that's fine with me.

► Questions

1. What do the people look like?
2. What do you think the agent's intentions are?



► Dialogue

M : One of my favorite pastimes⁺ when I travel is reading the bad English on tee-shirts and posters. Sometimes they are quite hilarious.⁺

F : It's not nice to make fun of people. Especially since English isn't their native language.

M : Oh, I know that. I'm not making fun of⁺ them, really, I'm just laughing at the odd⁺ English.

F : English is certainly not an easy language to learn.

M : Of course not. Even native speakers are far from⁺ perfect, at least according to standard grammar usage.

F : And spelling.

M : And punctuation.⁺ Even the British don't usually speak the "king's English" properly.

F : So why do you laugh at foreigners' misuse and ignore the mistakes of the native users?

M : I don't know. I guess it just isn't funny when people can't even use their own language properly.

F : There isn't just one English, you know. There are large differences between the ways the language is used in England, the US, Australia, India, and Jamaica, for instance, as well as the many dialects⁺ within those countries.

M : Sure. And there are also differences based on class⁺ and education. I've heard that BBC announcers are trained

- **pastime** : an activity that a person does for fun
- **make fun of (sb) or (sth)** : laugh at (sb) or (sth)
- **far from** : not at all
- **punctuation** : the use of standard marks in writing to separate sentences and parts of sentences in order to make the meaning clear
- **dialect** : a variety of a language spoken in a particular region or by a particular group of people
- **class** : a group of persons with approximately the same economic and social standing
- **hilarious** : very funny; causing much laughter
- **odd** : unusual; peculiar; strange

to speak an artificial⁴ form that is intended to be neutral,⁴ not natural.

F : So there are many Englishes, interacting with one another.

M : On top of⁴ the fact that English itself is an amalgamation⁴ of many linguistic usages. It's basically a form of German, but over time, for historical reasons, it adopted⁴ a large French vocabulary as well as Greek and Latin and Celtic. And then, as the British Empire took shape, it absorbed⁴ words from all over the world, probably from every known language group.

F : I know that.

M : And it changed without much central guidance. There weren't even any dictionaries until the 1700s.

F : Fortunately, it's a very redundant⁴ language, so a lot of mistakes can be made without serious interference⁴ in the meaning.

M : That's great comfort to anyone trying to learn the language, I'm sure.

F : That's right. Study, effort, and practice will help anyone improve, but it is not necessary to use the language perfectly, or even very close to perfectly, to get one's point across.⁴

M : That's a good thing, or the Americans would never make any sense at all.

► Questions

1. Why is non-native language use often considered funny by native speakers?
2. Why do people learn English, if it is so difficult?

-**artificial** : not genuine or natural -**neutral** : without definite or distinctive characteristics

-**on top of** : in addition to; besides

-**amalgamate** : unite (sth) to make a unified whole; combine; merge

-**adopt** : accept and use or follow (sth) -**absorb** : take (sth) in and make it a part of another thing

-**redundant** : involving unnecessary repetition

-**interfere** : get in the way of (sth); intrude in the affairs of others; meddle

-**get across** : become clearly understood.



► Dialogue

F : I'm worried about our kids.

M : Why? What have they done now?

F : It's not what they've done, it's their lifestyle.*

M : You mean their hair and clothing styles? Those are just fads,* they won't stick around* long. I wouldn't worry about those things.

F : No, I mean something more important. I mean the way they eat.

M : What do you mean?

F : I mean they like Western fast food too much. I don't think it's healthy.

M : Mostly it's just meat and bread, with some vegetables. How can that be unhealthy?

F : The meat is made from genetically altered* cows and pigs, and we don't know how that affects long-term* health. The vegetables are preserved* with lots of chemicals.* Neither of these conditions can be very good, I think.

M : According to most scientists and health officials, it's all very safe.

F : It's also served* with lots of salt and MSG* other additives.* Even though these are natural substances, they're harmful to us.

M : You're just being an alarmist.*

***lifestyle** : the way of life or style of living of a person or group, including diet, taste, work, and interests

***fad** : something that is done or adopted with great enthusiasm by many people for a brief period of time

***stick around** : remain

***genetically altered** : changed at the gene level before birth

***long-term** : involving a long period of time

***preserve** : protect (food) from spoilage

***chemicals** : substances obtained by or used in a chemical process

***serve** : prepare and offer (food); provide food for (sb)

***MSG** : monosodium glutamate

***additive** : something added in small amounts to something to improve its performance or quality, preserve its usefulness, or make it more effective

***alarmist** : a person who frightens others needlessly or for little reason

F : And they make us too fat, and they have too much cholesterol.⁴

M : The meat makes them bigger and stronger than we were, or their grandparents.

F : And the restaurants always serve the meals with a soft drink. Pop⁴ is like candy in a can. It isn't very good for us at all.

M : But I enjoy a good soda myself, from time to time.⁴

F : So do I, but not for every meal! Besides, the fast food is served quickly, and people just eat and get out. What is happening to social discourse?⁴ Meals are not just for filling our stomachs, but for filling our heads with chatter as well, you know.

M : People in a hurry can't spend a lot of time eating, either. Fast food is quick and convenient, and fairly inexpensive. It's fun!

F : You're as bad as the kids!

M : That's not so terribly bad, is it?

F : You're not bad as human beings—but your eating habits are becoming terrible. You're all going to end up⁴ being overweight with high blood pressure and clogged⁴ arteries, that's all.

M : Okay, we'll try to moderate⁴ our fast food intake. We'll eat better meals at home, when we can. Anything else?

F : One more thing! I don't think girls are learning to cook anymore—they think if they're hungry, all they have to do is go to Burger King. What kind of wives and mothers are they going to be?

► Questions

1. *What, if anything, is wrong with a Western diet?*
2. *What kind of wives and mothers will women be who never learn how to cook?*

-cholesterol : a white fatty substance found in many animal and plant tissues

-pop : soft drink, soda

-from time to time : once in a while

-discourse : conversation

-end up : come to a finish or a final position

-clog : cause (sth) to become blocked

-moderate : make (sth) less extreme

Dialogue

F : You should work harder at getting rid of⁴ your bad habits.

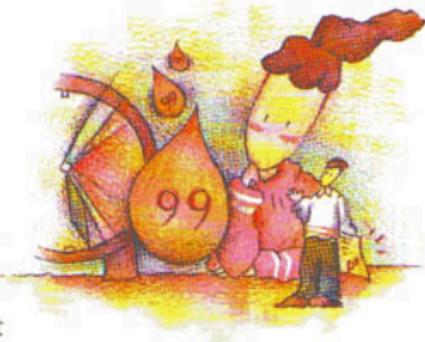
M : Nobody is perfect. I've grown comfortable with my shortcomings.⁴ Basically, I like myself as I am and don't see any need to change.

F : You're right: no one is perfect. But we're not animals, stuck with⁴ the hard-wired⁴ instinctual behavior patterns we're born with. We're humans, with brains that allow us to control our own actions if and when we desire to do so.

M : That's the old "nature vs. nurture"⁴ argument. "Are we what we are because we're born that way—or because we learn to be that way?" Both sides have a point, but the truth is in between,⁴ I think. We are a combination of nature and nurture.

F : I don't think it's exactly in the middle, though. There are inherent⁴ design limitations.⁴ We are biologically human, not something else. So we can't just sprout⁴ wings and fly, no matter how much we want to. But within those limits, we are almost infinitely elastic.⁴ We can all be or do anything that is humanly possible, but we have to try, and we have to train.

M : Only to a point.⁴ If we're born with a high IQ, we can do more things than if we're not very smart.



get rid of : throw away (sth) unused or unwanted

stick with : continue with something and not turn away in a new direction

hard-wired : built in; inherently part of a machine or structure

nurture : upbringing; training; education; development

in between : in an intermediate situation

inherent : being part of the basic nature of a person or thing

design limitation : inherent limit due to structure or materials

elastic : capable of adapting or being adapted to change or a variety of circumstances; flexible

only to a point : to a specific limit; not indefinite

shortcoming : an inadequacy; a flaw

sprout : grow

F : Through perseverance,^{*} even dull^{*} people can accomplish great things, in any field. I think it was Thomas Edison who said, "Genius is 10% inspiration^{*} and 90% perspiration."^{*}

M : Then the slow-witted^{*} have to sweat^{*} a lot to keep up! Some do, admittedly, but they have to work harder at it than others do—and they have to focus so hard on attaining some narrow objective^{*} that they lose sight of the larger picture. In fact, that's true for all of us.

F : Don't be so demeaning^{*} of people who aren't as smart as you are.

M : I'm not. I said we're all like that. Let me give you an example.

F : Okay.

M : When I was a kid, I once took home a bad report card. I had Fs in every subject, but in Math I had a D^{*}. When my father asked me why this was so, I told him that I had obviously spent too much time on Math!

F : That's not funny.

M : And neither is your nagging me to do better. If you believe in working on improving yourself so much, you might start by trying to show a little more tolerance^{*} of other people's faults.

► Questions

1. How much control over our capabilities do we have?
2. Do you like people to point out your flaws?^{*} Why or why not?

^{*}perseverance : the act or quality of holding to a course of action, belief, or purpose

^{*}dull : mentally weak; (also: uninteresting)

^{*}inspiration : the excitement of the mind, emotions, or imagination, as in creating (sth) or solving a problem

^{*}perspiration : sweat

^{*}sweat : work long and hard

^{*}demean : lower in dignity or standing; degrade

^{*}tolerance : the ability to endure hardship or pain

^{*}slow-witted : unintelligent

^{*}objective : a goal; a purpose

^{*}flaw : a defect or an imperfection

► Dialogue

M : You can't talk to kids these days.

F : Sure you can. But that doesn't mean that they'll listen to you!

M : That's just what I mean! I try to give my son the benefit of my own experience, so he won't make the same mistakes I did. But he just goes on and does what he wants to anyway, as though I'd never said anything to him at all.

F : That's how we all learn, I guess. Unless people experience something for themselves, they never truly understand it.

M : Then what's the purpose of education?

F : Even though our children don't seem to be paying any attention to us, and even though they behave as though we haven't said a thing, our words do register.* After they've gone out and done something stupid, they remember what we told them; and next time, they tend to listen a little more carefully.

M : I just wish we had all the answers! We could spare* our kids a lot of grief in that case—if, of course, they would actually pay attention to us.

F : We're all only human. Sometimes the most important things are accomplished in spite of the received opinion of the "experts." Like Columbus—everyone told him he was wrong, but he opened up a whole new hemisphere* to the rest of the world.



*register : make an impression

*spare : save (sb) from experiencing or doing

*hemisphere : one half of the earth's surface

M : But he WAS wrong! He thought he was in the East Indies. Even to the day he died, he didn't know that he had "discovered" America, he thought he'd found a shortcut⁴ to Asia.

F : But he changed the history of the world, nonetheless.⁴ The same is true with the younger generation. Mostly, they're either going to get into trouble by not listening to us, or they'll avoid a lot of problems by following our advice. But, every now and then,⁴ they're going to do their own thing and end up with something marvelous!⁴

M : Can you give me any real examples, from your own experience—not some maverick⁴ historical figure?

F : Of course. My husband and I were dead set against⁴ our daughter's choice of boyfriend. Everything about him was wrong. Too old, wrong nationality, no money or status, no prospects. He was a nice enough fellow, but a real loser. But no matter what we said or did, she was determined⁴ to marry him. And she did, too. It turns out⁴ to have been the best decision of her life. Even after all these years, they're still perfectly happy together. I can't imagine a better son-in-law—even though all of the negatives are still in place.⁴

M : She was lucky. Usually these bad matches end up as a mismatched couple, and either a lifetime of unhappiness or a nasty⁴ divorce.

F : True. But nobody can see the future. We do the best we can, using our head or heart to guide us to the best of its ability. But ultimately, we have to make our own choices in life, not just accept someone else's ideas, no matter how smart or well-intended those ideas are.

-shortcut : a shorter or quicker way to get somewhere

-nonetheless : however; nevertheless

-every now and then : from time to time; occasionally

-marvelous : causing wonder or astonishment; excellent; superior

-maverick : being independent in thought and action

-dead set against : absolutely opposed to

-determined : resolute; firm; unwilling to change; stubborn

-turn out : prove

-in place : in existence

-nasty : offensive; indecent

M : I guess I was the same way when I was my son's age. Sometimes I wish I had listened more to my old man, but at the time I was certain that I was right and he was wrong. Usually, he turned out to be far wiser than I—but, still, sometimes, I was glad that my choices worked out^{*} even if he disagreed at the time.

F : Standing on our own two feet[†] is what makes us human.

M : Maybe. But chickens and monkeys stand on their own two feet, too, and they're not noted for their decision-making ability.

F : Well, "chickens" are too cowardly[‡] to act on their own, and "monkey-see-monkey-do" is just an expression for thoughtless imitation. But being human means using our brains and developing an independent attitude. Just because we act against our parents' wishes sometimes does not mean that we don't love them or respect them—it just means that we have to live our own lives.

► *Questions*

1. *Are young people more independent of their parents than they used to be?*
2. *Do we learn more from our own mistakes, or others'?*

* work out : find a solution for (sth); solve

† stand on one's own two feet : be self-supporting, independent

‡ cowardly : lacking courage

► Dialogue

F : Work Hard, Play Hard! That's my motto.⁴

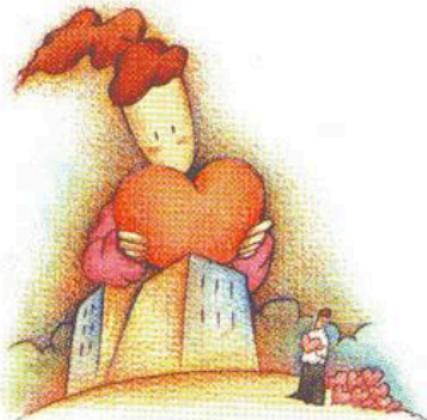
M : I'm more laid back.⁴ I like to take my time, do a good job, and relax. Life is too short to spend it all in a frenzy.⁴

F : Life is too short to waste any of it. I have to be doing something all the time—there's plenty of time to sleep after I die.

M : We're all going to die eventually anyway. What does it matter whether I shake the world up⁴ while I'm alive? It's more important to take some time to smell the roses, taste the coffee, enjoy the pleasant things that life throws up⁴ around us. You can't just run all the time—where does it get you?

F : It gives you the satisfaction of knowing you've done your damnest every day to live life to the fullest. A person only goes through life once—but that's enough if he does it right.

M : Life is for living. How can I do that if I'm too infernally⁴ busy to pay attention to the little



→ **motto** : a brief expression of a guiding principle; a slogan

→ **laid back** : having a relaxed attitude

→ **frenzy** : a state of violent agitation or wild excitement

→ **shake the world up** : make a large impact on history or society

→ **throw up** : make people notice (sth)

→ **infernal** : extremely annoying

► Dialogue

F : Look at those shoes! Aren't they just darling?⁴ Can you wait a minute, I want to try them on.

M : Don't you have enough shoes now?

F : A lot of old, old-fashioned, shoes. But I wouldn't be caught dead wearing THEM now.⁴

M : Why not? Don't they fit?

F : Of course they fit!

M : Then, they're worn out?

F : No, not at all. They're just out of fashion,⁴ that's all.

M : Who decides what's "fashionable," anyway?

F : We do!

M : "We" who?

F : The people with good taste who the others copy.

M : So, if everybody is wearing long purple dresses and silver chains this year, that's why it's fashionable to wear long purple dresses and silver chains?

F : Of course not! If everybody does it, then it's a cliché.⁴ It's merely popular, not fashionable.



-darling : charming; adorable

-I wouldn't be caught dead wearing (sth) now : I would never wear (sth) because it would make me ashamed

-out of fashion : not popular

-cliché : an overused expression or idea that has lost its original quality or effect

► Dialogue

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-out of fashion : not popular

-cliché : an overused expression or idea that has lost its original quality or effect

M : Then what does "fashionable" mean?

F : To be among the first to inaugurate⁴ a new style which becomes popular later on—but by then, the in-crowd⁴ has already moved on to the next trend.⁴

M : But what if what you think is going to be popular turns out⁴ to be a real dud?⁴ If nobody follows your fashion trend. Then you're merely eccentric,⁴ not fashionable.

F : Exactly. That's why you have to be careful. You don't want to rush too quickly or embrace a particular style too fully until you see where the herd⁴ is going. If they're not following your lead, then you have to do something else to get their attention. It's a good idea to try out several different ideas at the same time—one of them is sure to click.⁴

M : But what about people like me who just wear whatever is available, as long as it fits and the price is right?

F : You poor dear! Then you're not even part of the common herd—you simply don't have any taste whatsoever!⁴

► Questions

1. Are you part of the in-crowd that determines what will be fashionable?
2. What is your main criterion⁴ for buying or wearing something?

► Dialogue

M : There's a new store opening tomorrow. Do you want to check it out?

F : Sure. But I don't think I'll buy anything there.

M : Why not?

F : Over the years, I've built up⁺ a friendly relationship with a few merchants, and I'd rather spend my money with them than with some stranger.

M : What if the price is better? It's stupid to pay more than you have to for anything.

F : That's not so important, in the long run.⁺ I've learned that if I save a little here and there, it doesn't really amount to much anyway—the prices are going to be about the same anywhere you go. But if I do business with people I like and trust, they'll help me make good choices. They won't just try to sell me anything, knowing that they'll never see me again.

M : Yes, I agree that quality is important. But so is price. I always try to find the best deal. If I only buy one item from one place, and never buy anything there again, the store has still served its purpose,⁺ as far as I'm concerned.



⁺check out : survey, test, preview

⁺build up : develop (sth) in stages or by degrees

⁺in the long run : not immediately but eventually

⁺serve (sth's) purpose : have its intended effect

F : That's just too alienating.⁴ We need to bring human relations back into our lives. Money is only money, but people are the most important things.

M : There are lots of important people in my life, and a few of them are the merchants that I see on a regular basis. Like the old woman who runs the little grocery on the corner. Sometimes I buy something there just to help her out,⁵ even though I don't particularly need the product. But that's just because it's convenient for me to shop there. If I could save money by going elsewhere, I would.

F : Because I'm a valued⁶ customer, the people I shop with will go out of their way to give me the best deal and the best service they can. They want my business, certainly, but they also like me.

► *Questions*

1. *How carefully do you shop? Do you spend a lot of time comparison-shopping in advance, or do you buy things on the spur of the moment?⁷*
2. *Is cost the most important consideration⁸ in buying something?*



► Dialogue

F : You look terrible! What's wrong?

M : Just stressed out,⁴ I guess. Work is particularly hard these days, and I've been having a lot of family problems.

F : What are you doing to relieve the stress? That's a pretty unhealthy situation, you know.

M : Oh, it'll pass.⁴ These are just extraordinarily⁴ tough times. Things should go back to normal soon. I'm all right.

F : Don't be so blasé.⁴ You need to do something. It's dangerous.

M : When I was younger, I used to just go out and blow off a lot of steam.⁴ I'd drink and dance and party all night, then work through the next day and go home to bed. The day after, I'd feel terrible because I was exhausted, but after getting a good night's sleep I'd be okay.

F : What a terrible method of dealing with the problem! That would just add to the stress, don't you know that?

M : I don't know, I think it used to work⁴ pretty well then. But I wouldn't recommend it as a regular treatment—it really would be stressful to do it all the time.

F : And yet, many people still do. It's the worst way of trying to "relieve" stress—it's like pouring gasoline on a fire to put it out.⁴

M : What would you suggest?

F : I like to go to the gym and work out⁴ three times a week or so, and then take a nice sauna.⁴

- **stressed out** : too anxious and tired to be able to relax
- **pass** : come to an end - **extraordinary** : not normal or ordinary; greater or better than usual
- **blasé** : uninterested or unexcited
- **blow off steam** : express emotion that has been held inside
- **work** : prove effective - **put out** : stop (sth) from burning or glowing
- **work out** : exercise or train, especially, physically
- **sauna** : a steam bath

M : That's normally part of my routine.⁴ But I just don't have the time, these days. That's probably why I feel so stressed out.

F : I'm sure you're right. How about a good massage? Get some close friend at work to rub your back and neck for you, and your forehead. That will give you some good temporary⁴ relief.

M : That's a good idea. I'll see what I can do. But what I'd really like is to be able to take maybe an hour off after lunch and take a nap.⁴

F : It's too bad we don't live in Spain. There, everybody takes a siesta.⁴

M : Sounds wonderful, doesn't it? And some companies have facilities for a brief "power nap" to recharge employees' batteries.⁴ But we don't.

F : What you really need to do is find some hobby that is not related to your work and devote as much time and attention to it as you can. You'll take your mind off your daily problems and rechannel your mental processes. The result is the same as a power nap—you feel energized and refreshed.

M : I used to have some hobbies, but I just got bored with them after a while.

F : Try again. Find something that really interests you and throw yourself into⁴ it. It can be anything—calligraphy,⁴ photography, writing a sonnet,⁴ gardening, anything! You'll feel a lot better.

► Questions

1. *How do you relax?*
2. *Do you get enough rest and/or exercise?*

-routine : a standard or usual procedure

-temporary : used or enjoyed for a limited time only; not permanent

-nap : a brief sleep, usually during the day

-siesta : a long rest or nap after the midday meal

-recharge (one's) batteries : rest or relax in order to re-energize oneself

-throw oneself into : do (sth) with enthusiasm

-calligraphy : the art of producing beautiful writing

-sonnet : a 14-line poem with one of several usual rhyme schemes



Dialogue

M : Remember Tom?

F : From high school? Sure. Why?

M : I don't know. I was just thinking about old times. I wonder whatever became of him?

F : Last I heard he was in the army.

M : That's the last I heard too. But that was five or six years ago.

F : At least! * Maybe longer.

M : You know, I always thought he'd really make something of himself.* He was always the top student, in every class.

F : That's true. But he worked really hard at it, too. Maybe too hard.

M : What do you mean?

F : He never had any time for anything except studying. So he didn't develop very good social skills.

M : People liked Tom well enough.

F : Sure. He was a good guy. But he didn't have any really close friends. His face was always buried in a book or a computer screen.

M : But isn't that how we accomplish important things? By working hard and being single-minded?*

F : For a lot of people, sure. Maybe for most people. Most of the really great people in history were only good at one thing, and they devoted themselves entirely to honing* it to perfection.

M : So why didn't this work for Tom?

F : Maybe it did, and we just don't know it. Or maybe it will, but hasn't yet.

*at least : at the least estimate or figure; at any rate in any case

*make something of oneself : be successful in one's life

*single-minded : having great determination; resolute; steadfast

*hone : develop and improve (sth), especially a skill, over a period of time

M : On the other hand, life and school aren't necessarily the same. Lots of people I've gone to school with weren't very impressive in the classroom, but did all right for themselves.

F : Sure. Unless you're going to be a scholar, maybe doing well in school—getting all A's—isn't necessarily what we need to succeed in real life—which is a much more complicated place than the very controlled, artificial environment of any school.

M : Getting along with people, being able to negotiate,¹ patience, endurance, learning self-discipline. I guess these are all good things to have if one wishes to achieve one's full potential.²

F : A good sense of humor to get us through the hard times, but a serious dedication³ to work.

M : Following through⁴ to make sure projects are completely finished.

F : Knowing how to manage your time. Doing work you love.

M : I suppose your looks play a big role in how well you do, also.

F : I think that's correct. Every study I've seen shows that "the beautiful people" get hired and promoted sooner and make more money than the ordinary ones.

M : And don't forget luck!

F : Absolutely. And none of these things are directly learned at school, are they?

► Questions

1. *What is the single, most important quality needed for success?*
2. *Who is the most successful person—or the one most likely to succeed—that you know?*

-negotiate : deal, discuss, argue, or bargain with another or others, as in working out the terms of a contract

-potential : capacity for growth, development, or coming into existence

-dedication : commitment, interest, or work in achieving a goal

-follow through : continue an effort, plan, proposal, etc., to its completion

► Dialogue

M : I just don't understand women.

F : Why not? They speak the same language you do.

M : It's as though men and women are different species.*

F : I'm not sure if I should feel insulted or amused. What's eating you?*

M : It's my wife.

F : Yes. Go on.

M : I work hard all day. I give her my pay every month. I spend as much time with my family as I can. I help with household chores. I don't date other women. And still, after 10 years of marriage, she says that she doesn't know if I love her!

F : Do you tell her?

M : Words are cheap.* Politicians say things that are not true all the time. It seems to me that my actions should be the proof of my love, not just talking about it.

F : But do you ever tell her you love her?

M : Sure. Once in a while.* But if I told her every day, she'd wonder why I had to keep bringing the subject up.* She'd think I was trying to make up* for something I was doing wrong.

F : You know, women like to be told these



***species** : a group of similar animals or plants that are considered to be the same kind

***What's eating you?** : What's bothering you?

***cheap** : of little value

***once in a while** : sometimes; occasionally

***bring up** : introduce or mention for attention or consideration

***make up** : compensate

things. Even if they know their sweethearts love them very much, they like to be reminded sometimes. The more often the better.

M : But I don't need constant reminders⁴ from my wife. I know she loves me, even if it isn't easy for her to do so.

F : But whether you "need" to be told or not, you still enjoy verbal⁴ confirmation,⁴ don't you?

M : I don't dislike it, certainly. But I know she loves me because of the way she looks at me and the things she does for me. It's obvious. The words are just icing on the cake.⁴

F : But what good is a cake without icing? It's okay, it's better than nothing, but the icing makes it so much better, don't you think?

M : I suppose so.

F : I think you should tell her you love her every chance you get.

M : Hmm. Should I give her flowers too, do you think?

F : Flowers are optional.⁴ But yes, absolutely, why not? And why not jewels and expensive perfume and the like as well? Don't you think she is worth some extra attention?

M : Of course she is.

F : And she'll probably reward⁴ you with some special attention too. Wouldn't you like that?

M : Of course I would!

► Questions

1. Why does the man think women speak a different language than men?
2. How often do you tell your spouse "I love you"?

-reminder : something that makes you think about or remember (sb) or (sth) that you have forgotten or would like to forget

-verbal : associated with words; oral

-confirmation : support or establishment of the truth or validity of (sth)

-icing on the cake : added pleasure -optional : unnecessary choice; not required

-reward : give(sht) to (sb) because he had done (sth) good, worked hard, etc.

► Dialogue

M : I think I'm just going to stop watching the news or reading the newspapers.

F : Why?

M : All you read about any more is war. The Cold War is supposed to be finished, and we're supposed to be in a "new age" in which the UN keeps the peace. But that sure doesn't seem like the case.

F : I don't think things are any different than they ever were. A lot of social scientists are convinced that aggression⁴ is part of our biological make-up,⁵ so there isn't very much we can do about it.

M : I'm not sure they're correct—I know a lot of sweet-natured human beings who would never hurt anyone.

F : I do too, but aggression isn't as simple as just beating someone up⁶ or shooting at him. Because we're human, we can institutionalize⁷ our basic instincts in many ways.

M : Have you been reading those Sociology⁸ books again? Why don't you use plain English that everyone can understand?



-aggression : the action of making an unprovoked attack on another person or country
 -biological make-up : genetic traits defining a species

-beat up : strike repeatedly so as to cause painful injury

-institutionalize : create social structures or institutions to accomplish a goal or serve a function

-sociology : the scientific study of human social behavior and its origins, development, organizations, and institutions

F : OK, I'll try. Let's assume,⁴ for the sake of this discussion, that aggression is indeed part of our very being, it's part of what makes us human. Okay?

M : OK. So?

F : But we are also different individuals, right? Even if we are "shaped" by the culture and society we grow up in, we still come out different, right?

M : Sure. I'm not like you, and vice versa,⁴ even though we are about the same age and we grew up together and our family backgrounds are very similar. We're obviously different in many ways.

F : Obviously. Even though we're biologically similar in that we're both human, right?

M : Yes.

F : So, if we are biologically "the same" and if this includes being "aggressive," and if we have the same social background, then why are we so different?

M : Maybe because sociologists don't understand about the nature of the human individual; maybe society doesn't "shape" us at all.

F : That's a possibility. But suppose they're right. Then the institutions that our society is made of—religions, governments, schools, all those—can channel⁴ our aggressions in different ways. Instead of violence, maybe we express our aggression through art or music or sports or our jobs or in our relationships—hundreds of different ways. So we are still aggressive, we can't help it, we need to assert⁴ ourselves against others. But maybe it doesn't have to be by attacking them physically.

-assume : suppose

-vice versa : the same but in the opposite order

-channel : direct or guide (sb) or (sth) along a desired route

-assert : state or declare (sth) positively; claim

M : So maybe we can end wars by having "peaceful aggression?"

F : Sure. Maybe by putting more effort into things like the Olympics and the World Cup, or international poetry contests. Beauty pageants.⁴ Painting competitions. Anything of that nature.⁴

M : And then we could still assert⁴ our dominance⁴ but without hurting anyone?

F : Yes.

M : What a novel⁴ idea. Let me think about this some more.

► *Questions*

1. *Are humans naturally aggressive or not?*
2. *How can we assert our dominance without hurting anyone?*

- beauty pageant** : a competition for young women in which their beauty, personal quality and skills are judged
- nature** : the basic characteristics and qualities of a person or thing
- assert** : claim; maintain
- dominance** : influence or control
- novel** : strikingly new or different

► Dialogue

F : Nothing is worse than loving someone and not being loved back.

M : So I hear.

F : Come on, admit it. It's happened to you, too.

M : Well, maybe when I was very young.

F : I thought you were moping^{*} over some girl only two or three years ago. As I recall, you were always looking for some excuse to go past her home, hoping to see her. You couldn't sleep, you couldn't eat. But she never paid any attention to you at all.

M : All right, you win. You're right. I'm a loser in love, too, just like everyone else I guess.

F : Sure, we all go through^{*} this experience at least once in our lives. For some of us, many, many times.

M : It's like some sort of disease.

F : Or a neurosis.^{*} Logically, we know that our behavior is illogical and self-defeating,^{*} and our actions will just make us feel worse. But we can't stop ourselves.

M : On the other hand, as painful as the rejection is, the pursuit is deliriously^{*} joyful. Some of the best times I can remember were mooning around over^{*} that girl you mentioned, and others just like her.

-mope : be in low spirits or quietly resentful; sulk

-go through : bear; experience

-neurosis : a disorder in which the function of the mind or emotion is disturbed, involving symptoms such as anxiety, depression, or obsession

-self-defeating : causing more problems and difficulties instead of solving them

-delirious : in a state of uncontrolled excitement; overjoyed

-moon over : spend one's time thinking about one's love

F : Yes. It's like being on drugs.* Everything is disoriented,* our emotions are exaggerated.* We feel giddier* than we should, but also more severely depressed.

M : There must be an easier way to fall in love than that.

F : There would be, if the world were fair.

► Questions

1. *Have you ever been madly in love with someone who was indifferent* toward you?*
2. *Why is being in love described as a "neurosis"?*



-drug : a narcotic or other substances where main effect is on the nervous system, especially one causing changes in behavior and often addiction
 -disoriented : confused
 -exaggerate : enlarge or increase (sth) to an abnormal degree
 -giddy : so happy and excited that one cannot behave normally
 -indifferent : having or showing no interest; not caring



► Dialogue

M : What movie would you like to see?

F : Any movie at all! I just love movies!

M : Me too. TV and video are all right, I guess, but the screen is so small, and there are too many distractions.⁴ But in the theaters, it's quite literally a bigger-than-life experience. It's like actually being there.

F : I know what you mean. Ever since I was a little girl, I knew I would be a movie star some day.

M : Really? Is that what you're going to do?

F : Of course.

M : So you're studying acting?

F : No, not really. But you don't need to know too much about acting to be a star. Mainly, it's about looking good on film and projecting⁴ an interesting personality.

M : Are you sure?

F : Pretty sure. There are some really good actresses, of course, but mostly they get supporting roles.⁴ The fans want to watch the stars—nobody cares if they can act or not. The really bad ones get scripts⁴ that just call for them to do very little, other than stand around and smile, and look sexy.

M : Then why aren't there more stars, if it's so easy?

F : Because not everyone has the right look.

M : How do you know that you do?

F : Don't you think I'm beautiful enough to be a movie star?

M : Oh, well, yes, of course. You're the prettiest girl I've ever seen.

-distraction : something that distracts or draws attention away from (sth)

-project : cast an image or impression at a distance

-supporting role : a part in a play, movie, etc. that is not the main character

-script : the text of a play, movie, or broadcast

F : Thank you for saying so. But do you mean it?*

M : Of course I mean it!

F : Well, then, you see what I mean.

M : But how does one go about getting discovered?

F : That's the hard part. Sometimes, it's purely by accident. But mainly you need a good agent who can get your pictures to the right people and arrange just the right auditions.* But just one lucky break,* and you're in!*

M : Wow. A real movie star! Wouldn't that be something!*

F : Trust me. It's just a matter of time.

M : What if you have to do a nude scene?

F : What's wrong with that? It's just pictures. It's just business, that's all. Wouldn't you like to see me naked?

M : Of course I would!

F : But don't get any ideas.* I'm only talking about a movie. I'm not ready to get involved in any sort of relationship that could hurt my career.*

M : Personally, of course, I'm greatly disappointed, but I respect your wishes. I understand what you mean, but, even so, I can't help but hope you change your mind.

F : Well, let's get to know each other better. After a few dates, let's see.

M : Fair enough!* And which movie did you say you wanted to see?

► Questions

1. *What are her qualifications for being a star?*

2. *What does he seem to be the most interested in?*

***Do you mean it?** : Are you serious?

***audition** : a test or trial performance by a musician or actor who is applying for employment

***lucky break** : good luck

***something** : a remarkable or important thing

***career** : a profession or an occupation

***you're in** : you made it

***don't get any ideas** : don't get any wrong impression of me

***fair enough** : I agree

► Dialogue

M : Did you ever lose anything on the subway?

F : Only once. Why?

M : Last night I was carrying an extra bag. I put it up on the rack above my seat. When I got to my stop, I bolted for⁴ the door with the bag I usually carry. But as soon as I got out, I realized I'd left the other one behind. But it was too late, the door had just closed. I watched the train leave, and saw my bag, up on the rack where I'd left it, go too. It was a frustrating⁴ experience.

F : I know the feeling. It's like being in an automobile accident—all your senses are heightened,⁴ and time seems to pass in slow motion.

M : That's exactly how it felt!

F : Was there anything important in the bag?

M : A little money and a credit card. And some sentimental⁴ items like pictures and things.

F : What did you do?

M : Well, I went to the ticket window. They told me to check the Lost and Found⁴ Office today, so I'm on my way now.

F : There's a pretty good chance⁴ you'll get it back, I think.

M : What makes you so sure?



•bolt for : move or spring suddenly

•frustrating : causing annoyance and impatience by blocking one's efforts

•heighten : increase; strengthen or intensify

•sentimental : relating to the feelings; emotional

•Lost and Found : the place where things that are lost are kept until someone comes to claim them

•chance : the possibility that (sth) will happen; probability

F : When I left my bag on board.⁺ It was terrible! I had to fly out of the country for a job interview in 3 days. But my passport was in the bag I'd left behind! If I didn't get my passport back, I'd be stuck.⁺

M : And you got it back?

F : Yes! I was so sure that it was gone forever that I had already called the police and the embassy⁺ to report its loss, and was trying to call the place where I had the interview to try to reschedule the appointment.

M : What happened?

F : Well, actually, the Lost and Found Department called me to tell me they had my passport. So I picked it up as soon as I could get there. But then I had to go back and cancel all my police reports and embassy reports. It was a very long couple of days, but I got to fly out on schedule. Didn't matter, though, I didn't get the job anyway.

M : I hope I'm that lucky, but I'm not optimistic.⁺

F : Why not?

M : All my other friends who have lost something have told me they never got it back.

F : That's odd,⁺ you know? Because most of my friends who have had that experience say they almost always did get it back.

M : I guess all I can do is hope for the best.

► Questions

1. Have you ever lost something? Did you get it back?
2. If you found a wallet on the street with a lot of money in it, what would you do?

⁺on board : on or in a ship or other vehicle

⁺stuck : held back or delayed

⁺embassy : a building containing the offices of an ambassador and staff

⁺optimism : a tendency to take a hopeful view of a situation or to expect the best possible outcome

⁺odd : strange

► Dialogue

M : Why don't you stop smoking?

F : I wish I could! It isn't like I haven't tried.

M : You never should have started in the first place.

F : I know that. But that doesn't make it any easier to stop, you know.

M : I never understood what the appeal⁴ was. You spend a lot of money to put smoke directly into your lungs, your fingers turn yellow, and your breath smells like a garbage⁴ dump.

F : Mmmmmm.

M : Excuse me. I don't mean "you" personally, of course. I mean in general.⁴

F : No, I think you're probably right. You can also add all the inconvenience of having to go outside to smoke and all the ashes burning holes in your clothes. It's all a very silly habit, but one that is enormously⁴ hard to abandon.⁴

M : Besides all that, it causes people to look older—they get wrinkles⁴ around their eyes much earlier if they smoke.

F : That's probably the key to why people start. Almost everyone first gets addicted⁴ when very young. They think smoking is "cool" and makes them look more mature.



-appeal : the power to attract or create interest

-in general : generally; in most situations

-enormous : very great in size, extent, number, or degree

-abandon : give (sth) up completely

-addicted : dependent on a harmful, habit-forming substance

-garbage : waste material

-wrinkle : a line or small fold in one's skin

M : Or they're in college struggling with their studies. Someone has lied and told them that smoking helps relax them. There isn't any evidence that it does any positive good at all.

F : But as long as movie stars and celebrities⁴ play characters⁴ who smoke, the idea that it is cool to smoke will continue, I'm afraid.

M : Unless TV stations start flooding⁴ the airwaves with spots that make young smokers seem like real losers. That has had dramatic effects in countries that have used that approach.

F : I bet⁴ you're right. Preaching certainly does no good—the kids pay a lot more attention to what other kids think and do than to what their parents tell them.

M : And, of course, being young, they want to experience the world on their own. There's always a natural generation gap⁴ between adults and children.

F : What about adding taxes to tobacco? The money could be used to pay for the negative advertising you mentioned, and the higher cost might discourage teenagers or college students from buying cigarettes.

M : Unfortunately, that doesn't usually have a very dramatic⁴ effect. When the high costs are first introduced, there's always a sharp dive in purchases, but soon the levels are the same as they used to be. People just get used to the higher prices and adjust⁴ their spending habits accordingly.⁴

F : How about banning⁴ their sale to minors?⁴

- **celebrity** : a famous person
- **character** : a person portrayed in a work of art, such as a novel, play, or movie
- **flood** : fill or overwhelm (sb) or (sth) with too much of (sth)
- **I bet** : I'm sure
- **generation gap** : the difference in values and attitudes between one generation and the next, especially between young people and their parents
- **dramatic** : sudden, very great and often surprising
- **adjust** : change or adapt oneself or (sth) to be right or fit for present conditions
- **accordingly** : in agreement with what is known, stated, or expected
- **ban** : prohibit by law, decree, or rule
- **minor** : not yet at the legal age of an adult

M : That works if merchants are willing to follow the rules, but most aren't, unless they think there's a good⁴ chance they'll be caught. It's hard for anyone to turn away⁴ good paying customers.

F : And besides, I suppose young kids can always find an older kid to buy it for them.

M : Absolutely! They're not any different than kids at any other time in history. There's always a way to break any rule, and kids are willing to go to a great deal of trouble to find it.

F : What do you think about educational programs describing the real effects on health and aging⁴ and so on?

M : When I was in college my roommate saw an educational film like that. He said the pictures of the black skin tissue in the lungs turned him off⁴ to the idea of smoking. But within a week or so, he was smoking just as much as before.

F : Like I said, once one starts, it's very hard to stop, no matter how much he wants to.

M : But it can be done. There are various nicotine patches, for instance, and avoidance techniques that one can learn. I've seen it happen many times, even for real hard-core⁴ users!

•good : full

•turn away : send (sb) away

•aging : becoming old

•turn off : cause dislike or disgust in (sb)

•hard-core : intensely dedicated or loyal

► **Questions**

1. Why did you start smoking? If you never smoked, why not?
2. Describe a successful way of stopping a bad habit.

► Dialogue

F : I saw you last night!

M : Where?

F : At Aviton. You were just leaving by one exit⁴ as I was coming in the other, so I didn't get to say hi.

M : Yep. That was me all right. Sorry I missed you.

F : That's okay. You looked pretty preoccupied⁴ anyway. Who were you with?

M : Oh, some girl.

F : Where did you meet her?

M : I was at an art gallery looking at some new paintings, and we just started talking. She's quite nice, actually.

F : And very pretty, too! Where do you get off,⁴ always being with such beautiful women?

M : Well, thank you, on behalf of both of us!⁴

F : Where are you going now?

M : I'm on my way to another gallery. But I have several minutes, if you have time for a coffee.

F : Where would you like to go?

M : Oh, anywhere is okay. The first coffee shop we see would suit⁴ me fine.

F : Where's the gallery you're going to?

M : Downtown. It just opened, so I've never been there before. I hear it's got some really interesting pictures.

- exit : a passage or way out
- preoccupied : thinking and/or worrying continuously about (sth) so that you don't pay attention to other things
- Where do you get off? : How do you manage? or How do you get away with?
- on behalf of both of us : an expression of emotion, esp. gratitude, on the part of two people
- suit : meet the requirements of (sth)

F : So, you're going to meet your new girlfriend there?

M : I wouldn't call her my girlfriend, yet.

F : But you're interested in her, aren't you?

M : Sure, why not? Where is this conversation headed, anyway?^{*}

F : Oh, I'm just curious about your love life, that's all. You're always so private.

► Questions

1. What is the man thanking the woman for on behalf of himself? On behalf of his date?
2. Do you often go to art exhibits?





► Dialogue

M : How do you get so much done?

F : I stay busy. Why?

M : It just seems like every time I see you, you're on your way to some exotic⁴ locale,⁴ or just back from there, or you're meeting some celebrity or businessman or government official or artist—someone exciting. How do you find the time?

F : I manage my schedule pretty tightly, I guess. But I don't have to waste a lot of hours at work every day, so my time is my own.

M : How did you manage that?

F : As soon as I started working, I began investing heavily in the stock market. I paid pretty close attention to what I was doing, and I was pretty lucky I guess, so most of my investments paid off⁴ pretty well.

M : So you made enough money to retire?

F : In a manner of speaking,⁴ yes. I still play the market some, but not as intensely as before. Most of my capital⁴ is in pretty safe, dependable,⁴ venues⁴ such as money markets and savings bonds.

M : How do you keep so busy? Most retired people I know just sit around at home all the time. They can't afford to do anything.

F : That's not my idea of retirement! I wanted to be able to

-**exotic** : from another part of the world; foreign; strange; unusual

-**locale** : a place, esp. with reference to a particular event or circumstance

-**pay off** : result in success -**in a manner of speaking** : not exactly but in a way

-**capital** : wealth in the form of money or property that has accumulated in a business and is often used to create more wealth

-**dependable** : trustworthy -**venue** : a place for a specific activity

enjoy my life. So I worked hard—and worked my money hard,⁴ too!—until I had accumulated⁴ enough that I could pay myself a decent⁴ salary every month and still live well. And then I quit working! I'm not greedy,⁴ I don't see any point in acquiring a huge fortune⁴—I just want enough to last⁴ my lifetime, in comfort.

M : Even so. You must have had a pretty good job.

F : Yes, I did. But I never much cared for it. I thought it was boring. But I knew it was going to be a fairly short-term occupation. I had always planned to do it for no more than 25 years, and then maybe I'd have another 25 to enjoy myself.

M : And you quit after 25 years?

F : Actually, I only had to work for 22 years. I'd reached all my financial goals in 21, so I took one more year to disentangle⁴ myself from my business affairs and to feather the nest⁴ a bit. After that, I've done pretty much whatever I've wanted.

M : You sure are lucky.

F : Luck had very little to do with⁴ it, though of course I was fortunate that I didn't have bad luck. But mainly it was hard work and planning ahead.

► *Questions*

1. *Have you planned for your retirement?*
2. *If you quit work today, what would your lifestyle be like?*

- **work one's money hard** : invest a lot

- **accumulate** : collect or gather (sth) together

- **greedy** : wanting more than one needs or deserves

- **fortune** : very large amount of material possessions or wealth; riches

- **last** : continue; go on

- **feather (one's) nest** : improve, add to

- **decent** : adequate; passable

- **disentangle** : free (sth) from tangles or confusion

- **have to do with** : be associated with

► Dialogue

F : Your brother and I are not talking. Would you mind asking him what he intends to do about his son?

M : Okay.

M : He said that he intends to do the best he can for your son. He wants to know if you have any ideas.

F : Ask him what he thinks about getting a private tutor.*

M : He says that he'll think about a tutor, but he wonders if it's really necessary. He also says that he doesn't want to deprive* his son of having some experiences beyond just schoolwork.

F : Oh, he does, does he? Well, ask him how he expects our son to get ahead in life if he doesn't get a degree from a good school! And ask him how he expects to do that if he doesn't excel* in high school.

M : Okay. I'll get back to you in a few minutes.

F : What did he say?

M : He said that you worry too much. Your boy is doing fine as it is, and he's developing other good qualities* than just being a bookworm.* And he wants to know if you're ready to deal with* this situation in a rational* manner.



***tutor** : a private instructor

***deprive** : prevent (sb) from having or doing (sth), especially (sth) important

***excel** : be better than (sth); surpass

***quality** : a personal trait, esp. a feature typical of one's character

***bookworm** : a person who spends a lot of time reading or studying

***deal with** : be concerned with or involve (sth) ***rational** : based on reason; logical

F : What, does he think I'm being irrational! Tell him that he's the one who's being childish.* He's the one who doesn't want to spend any money on his own son!

M : He wants me to remind you of how much money he's already spent on private lessons. He says that he doesn't mind the money, but he thinks there are lots of other ways to get an education. And he says the most important things he's learned in life were all outside of school.

F : Oh, really? Then would you ask him why treating his wife as an equal partner in his marriage isn't one of those things he's learned?

M : He wanted to tell me he's sorry you feel that way. He's always tried to treat you with respect, but if you think he hasn't done so, he wants you to know he's sorry and would like to talk it over with you in person.*

F : Okay. Tell him I'm ready, but only if he's ready to apologize. And if he's ready to seriously consider his son's future.

► *Questions*

1. Are the married couple together or not?
2. Reconstruct the husband's words.

► Dialogue

F : You're the only male friend I have. Why do you think that's true?

M : I don't know. What do you mean?

F : I mean every other man just wants to have sex with me, or else ignores me. You're the only one I can really talk to.

M : I'm sure you're exaggerating. I can certainly see why many men would want you sexually, but I can't believe I'm the only one who enjoys your company* as a friend.

F : It's true, though. Somehow I can relate* to you better than I can even with most of my female friends. It's like you're my best girlfriend.

M : Do you think I'm too feminine?*

F : No! I don't think you're feminine at all! But you're just very honest and sensitive. I can tell you things, and I always know that you listen to what I say and empathize* with it.

M : That isn't anything special. Everybody should treat their friends that way, don't you think?

F : Of course they should! But they don't. And men are particularly bad about it, I think. They always have some other agenda,* and they don't communicate very well.



*company : companionship; togetherness *relate : interact with other persons in a meaningful way

*feminine : having qualities traditionally attributed to a woman

*empathize : experience empathy

*empathy : the power or ability to identify with another's feelings, thought, etc., as if they were one's own

*agenda : a list of things to be considered or done

M : Men are just like women. We're all imperfect creatures, but we all have the same needs and desires. However, somehow, society warps⁴ a lot of men. They're supposed to be "strong" because of the responsibility of supporting a family and a nation. Sensitivity is interpreted⁴ as a sign of weakness.

F : Yeah, yeah. I've heard all of this before. And women are regarded as the "nurturing care-givers," so they act out⁴ the role that "society" has created for them. I don't buy⁴ any of this explanation, quite frankly. Men and women are just different, no matter what society they belong to.

M : Every person is different from every other—even identical twins⁴ are not exactly alike. But these differences are variations on a theme.⁴ In a general sense, all humans are the same biologically. But there are over-lapping⁴ characteristics that we also share more fully with people who are like us. So, in a sense, most men are like other men, and somewhat different from women, no matter where they are from; and Americans are not the same as Koreans, even though that doesn't mean that "all Koreans are the same." It's just endless variety against a common backdrop.⁴

F : How did we get off on⁴ this subject? I wasn't looking for a philosophical discussion, I just wanted to let you know that I appreciate your being such a good friend.

M : I'm sorry I got off-track.⁴ Thanks for the compliment.⁴

► Questions

1. Can men and women interact closely as friends?
2. How does a person's social role affect his or her personality?

-warp : affect (sb) or (sth) unfavorably, unfairly, or wrongly

-interpret : understand (sth) in one's own way

-act out : perform (sth) as if in a play

-buy : accept or believe

-identical twins : two people born at the same time with exactly the same genetic make-up

-variations on a theme : various patterns to a similar structure, esp. in music

-over-lapping : having some part in common with

-backdrop : background

-off-track : irrelevant

-get off on : be excited by

-compliment : expression of praise or admiration

► Dialogue

M : I don't see the need for doing this.

F : What? Separating the garbage? It's to help conserve⁴ the environment.

M : I'm not stupid—I know why the cans and paper and glass should be separated! But I don't understand why WE need to do it. We go to all the trouble of doing this—and we even have to spend money on special, expensive, trash bags!—and then the garbage men come by and dump it all into the same truck anyway. It all just gets compacted⁴ together. Why bother?⁴

F : One thing at a time. Sooner or later, a better garbage system will be put into place.⁴ But by then, everyone will be used to the sorting, and we'll all be better off.⁴

M : Things need to be better coordinated.⁴ It's not just the individuals who need to conserve and recycle, but governments need to have effective programs. And businesses need to consider the damage they're doing and not be so obsessed with⁴ slightly higher profits. They can be responsible and make adequate money, too!

F : We're all in the world, together, that's for sure. But we have to start somewhere.

M : One thing that would make a lot of difference right now—more than this useless sorting!—is if people would stop littering.

F : Right. I go hiking, and it just makes me sick. All the trash piled up everywhere. The mountains are covered with mountains of junk. All people have to do is take out with them whatever they brought in, instead of leaving it behind.

-conserve : protect (sth) from loss or harm; preserve

-compact : press or join (sth) firmly together; pack together

-bother : take the trouble

-be put into place : be established

-better off : in a better condition

-coordinate : work or cause to work together

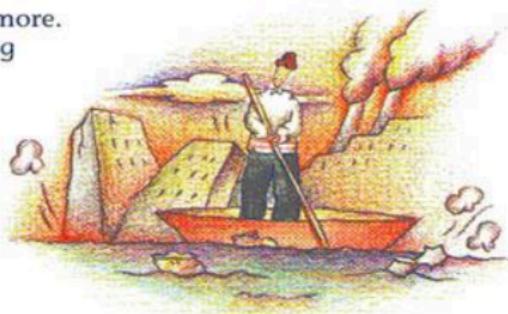
-obsessed with : passionately preoccupied with (sth)

M : On a similar note, I also hate the noise pollution. I go to some temple for peace and serenity,⁴ to get away from the hustle and bustle⁴ of city life, and some loudspeaker is blaring⁴ away with a chant⁴ or something. It's like being assaulted⁴ by the street vendors⁴ early in the morning. Where can we find any quiet?

F : We're breathing dirty air, drinking poisoned water. The fresh fruit we eat is covered with pesticides.⁴ The meat is full of chemicals. The trees, even the mountains themselves, are being cut down to build new apartments. Every place is full of noise and bad smells. Everything looks plastic, commercial, ugly.

M : And the whole world is getting that way.
There's no place to go to anymore
that's still unspoiled.

F : We all need to do more.
So stop complaining
about separating
the trash.



► Questions

1. Who has the largest role to play in protecting the environment?
2. What is something that you can do?

-serene : peaceful tranquil

-hustle and bustle : busy, noisy activity by a lot of people in one place

-blare : sound loudly and stridently

-chant : a short, simple melody or song, such as a religious song

-assault : affect one's sense in a way that is very unpleasant or uncomfortable

-vendor : a person who sells (sth)

-pesticide : a chemical used to kill harmful insects or rodents

Dialogue

F : One of the first things I do whenever I visit someplace for the first time is go to the museum.

M : Why?

F : It's like being invited into somebody's attic^{*} or closet. You get real insight into the way the people live and think.

M : I've been to lots of museums. A few of them were really awesome,^{*} I admit, but most of them were pretty boring. A lot of the displays didn't make sense to me, and it can be pretty tiring looking at the same thing over and over.

F : I agree that museums are like anything else—there are good ones and bad ones. But the best ones are worth every moment I spent in them, and the worst ones are better than nothing.

M : What do you look for in a good museum?

F : Like you, I like variety. There's no reason to have to look at hundreds of broken pots, for instance. One or two of each type is plenty.

M : I'll say!^{*}



F : And some simple explanations of what you're looking at are very useful in putting things in context.^{*} Most of the time, the information is either irrelevant^{*} to the ordinary visitor, or too overwhelming to absorb. So I think most curators^{*} could do a better job at that.

M : The other problem I have is when museums don't have very good, representative, collections. They use too many mock-ups^{*} or dioramas^{*} instead of showing us the real things.

F : Often that's just because the real things don't exist any more. Some cultures are more "pack-rat"^{*} societies than others. Some cultures just save stuff automatically, and others constantly throw away the old.

M : And then they blame an "invading army" for destroying or looting^{*} their treasures, when in fact they just never bothered to keep them themselves.

► *Questions*

1. *What is the best museum you have ever visited?*
2. *Have you ever gone to the same museum more than once? Why?*

-in context : relative to or in association with other things

-irrelevant : having no relation to the matter being discussed

-curator : a person who manages a museum, library, or zoo

-mock-up : a model, often full size, for study, testing, or teaching

-diorama : a scene or display produced in three dimensions by placing figures before a painted background

-pack-rat : one who saves useless small items; one who never discards anything

-loot : rob (a place) of valuable things by violent means; plunder

► Dialogue

F : Which person has the world's most useless job, the philosopher or the poet?

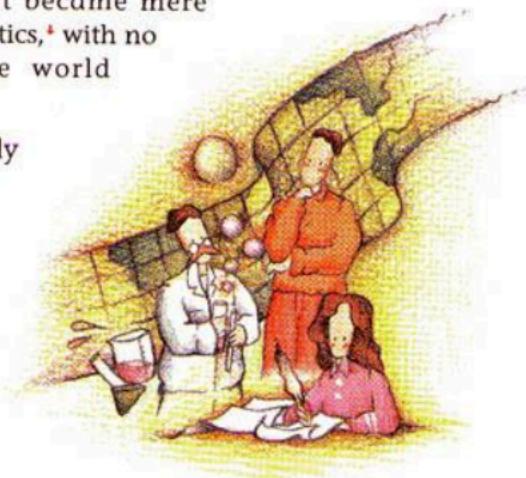
M : What are you talking about?

F : Which one has the least value to society?

M : How do you define "value"? And, more to the point, why do you think poets and philosophers don't have any?

F : Oh, maybe they used to have a function. Before the scientific method was developed, philosophers at least thought about how the world really worked. They developed math and logic as rigorous⁴ areas of study, and until about a hundred years ago, Psychology was part of the Philosophy departments in universities. But as soon as the scientific method was applied, philosophy no longer mattered. It became mere speculation⁴ and semantics,⁴ with no real function in the world anymore.

M : I think you're absolutely wrong about that! The scientists keep trying to reduce the world to a few universal principles. From Einstein onwards,⁴ they have attempted to devise



⁴**rigor** : strictness or severe standards, as in action or judgment

⁴**speculate** : think deeply but imaginatively on a subject

⁴**semantics** : the meaning, or an interpretation of the meaning, of a word, sign, etc.

⁴**onwards** : forward, as in space or time

⁴**matter** : something that occupies space, has mass, and can exist as a solid, liquid, or gas

a Unified Theory of matter,⁴ but reality is far more varied and complex than they want it to be. Philosophers keep expanding the possibilities, in a logical manner. Just by extrapolating⁴ from the known, they are able to conceive⁴ of things that scientists don't even consider. For instance, black holes were postulated⁴ long before any were discovered.

F : But they were actually discovered by scientists! Until that time, they were entirely imaginary, like fairies and unicorns.⁴

M : But if it hadn't been for philosophers imagining the existence of black holes, scientists wouldn't have even thought to look for them. They wouldn't have devised experiments to determine if they had found them or not.

F : I agree that "logic" and "the scientific method" were developed by philosophers, but once scientists came into being they superseded⁴ the philosophers. If scientists found data that didn't fit into their paradigms,⁴ they would use the tools of science to try to figure out why things didn't work as predicted—they'd have found the black holes even if no one had thought of them beforehand. Don't forget, in the Middle Ages philosophers expended⁴ a great deal of effort trying to decide how many angels could dance on the head of a pin—even though there aren't any angels.

M : I didn't say philosophers were always right. But neither are scientists. Just look at how many "scientific facts" have been proved untrue. Even well into the 20th century, it was impossible for men to travel faster than the speed of sound, according to scientists. But, maybe even more importantly, philosophical investigations of ethics⁴ are absolutely necessary if we are going to have a moral use of science—

⁴extrapolate : figure out or infer (sth) from (sth) known

⁴conceive : form or develop (an idea) in the mind

⁴postulate : assume the truth or existence of (sth)

⁴unicorn : a mythical animal resembling a horse with a single long horn growing out of its forehead

⁴supersede : take the place of another, as by having more power, authority, effectiveness, etc.

⁴paradigm : an example of how something should be done or treated; a model

⁴expend : spend or use (sth) **ethics** : standards of right behavior or conduct; moral principles

do we really want to clone human beings or not? Why or why not? Just because something can be done doesn't mean it should be done.

F : Okay, I'm willing to reconsider my notions on philosophers. But I'm still right about the poets. What a worthless crew⁴ they are!

M : I can't believe you! In every culture, poetry existed long before prose. The great poets tell us about the world, and how we fit into it, even better than the philosophers do. They aren't particularly interested in "facts," but only about "truth" and "beauty."

F : These are also areas of philosophical enquiry,⁴ as I recall.

M : Absolutely. But for most philosophers—Plato and Nietzsche may be the only exceptions—words are blunt⁴ tools, like numbers. But the poets take philosophical speculation, human relationships, emotions, ideas of justice and love—anything that humans are capable of being concerned about—and transforming⁴ them into not only meaningful but also memorable expressions. Sometimes, they don't even express ideas, they just present words and sounds in an interesting, pleasing manner, sort of like musicians do.

F : But I don't see how that is very important.

M : On a logical plane,⁴ it isn't. The scientists have spoiled our enjoyment of many things that we can't find reasonable explanations for. But human culture cannot exist without a sense of the ineffable.⁴ Music, literature, dance, painting, sculpture, architecture, handicrafts—and poetry, maybe more than any of the others—all of

-crew : group of people

-enquiry : a seeking or request for truth, information, or knowledge

-blunt : abrupt and frank in manner

-transform : change the nature, function, or condition of (sth); convert

-plane : a level of thought, existence or development

-ineffable : that cannot be expressed in words

these things are absolutely vital to us, even though they don't have a "functional" value. Or maybe they are functional for maintaining our "Soul," whatever that is.

F : All right, now that you mention it, what about the Soul? Maybe religion is even more useless than poetry or philosophy.

M : Or maybe religion is really the marriage between poetry and philosophy, and the source of both.

F : Whoa! Let's take a break. This conversation is getting much heavier than I had intended.

► *Questions*

1. Prioritize the following according to value: philosophy, science, poetry, religion.
2. Do we have souls? Why do you think so?

Dialogue

M : Do judges have to be lawyers?

F : It's probably a good idea, usually. But mainly they need to have good judgment. They should have a sound⁺ understanding of both the law and human nature.

M : What about cases in which the sentence is automatically mandated⁺ by the law? When there is no judicial⁺ discretion⁺ allowed?

F : In those cases, it doesn't matter, does it? We might as well just have a vending machine: insert the crime and it dispenses the prescribed sentence. But that's a terrible system, I think. Laws by their very nature are only generally applicable⁺ to any specific situation—every case is in fact different, and we need to be able to discern⁺ the nature of these differences and apply a fair, just sentence.

M : What do you mean?

F : For instance, some states have adopted laws that say the third commission⁺ of a felony⁺ automatically leads to a life sentence.

M : What's wrong with that?

F : It doesn't take into account⁺ the nature of the crime. If



- sound : complete or thorough
- mandate : make (sth) mandatory; require
- judicial : relating to courts of law
- discretion : freedom of action or judgment
- applicable : capable of being applied
- discern : recognize or understand (an idea, for example)
- commission : the act of coming or doing (sth)
- felony : a serious crime, such as murder, rape, or burglary
- take into account : consider

these were all violent offenses, maybe this would make some sense. But if all three of them were relatively minor crimes, like burglary or pickpocketing, it seems pretty extreme to lock up⁴ the guilty person forever. It's also very costly⁴ to do so. And the situation is even worse if the third felony conviction is largely a technicality⁴ rather than a real crime, like violating your parole⁴ in some minor way for instance.

M : What would you suggest instead?

F : Let a human being make the final determination. Give him some leeway.⁴ Maybe the appropriate sentence would be from 5 years in prison to life; maybe, depending on the circumstances, the choice is either a life sentence or the death penalty.⁴ Are there any extenuating circumstances?⁴—only a wise person can make that determination, not an abstraction⁴ like "The Law."

M : But isn't the problem that judges have too much discretion? So if two people commit essentially the same crime, one may be punished severely and the other get off⁴ lightly, depending on who judges their case?

F : There is something to be said for "equal justice," certainly. A partial solution might be sets of guidelines suggested by panels of judges, pointing out the "usual" sentence that society imposes. That way the judge would have a standard of justice he could apply, but he would also be free to impose a different sentence if he thought it appropriate⁴ to do so.

M : Maybe. But I bet a lot of judges approve of the automatic-sentence system. That way, they can act as referees in

-lock up : imprison

-technicality : a very small point, detail, expression or rule

-parole : the early release of a prisoner on condition of good behavior

-leeway : a degree of freedom of action or thought

-death penalty : execution as punishment for a serious crime

-extenuating circumstances : conditions that partly excuse bad behavior

-abstraction : general idea or term

-get off : escape punishment or obligation

-appropriate : proper

-costly : expensive

applying the legal rules of evidence and so forth, but they don't have to wrestle⁺ with their consciences in tough cases. If they do their job by conducting a fair trial, they don't have to worry about whether they're doing the "right thing" by sentencing a person to death—they no longer have any choice in the matter, so they can quit work at 5:00 and go home to lead a normal life. They don't have to lose any sleep agonizing⁺ over what to do.

F : I'm sure there are lazy judges. But that doesn't mean they are good judges. The really dedicated ones do the best they can to balance the demands of justice and the law—not necessarily the same thing—and accept their moral responsibility in doing so. If people can't make hard decisions, they shouldn't be judges!

► *Questions*

1. *Is capital punishment justified? Under what conditions? What would a proper punishment be, instead of the death penalty?*
2. *Why are rich people punished less often than poor people?*

► Dialogue

M : Tonight I'd like to introduce you to my new girl friend.

F : What? The stripper,^{*} you mean?

M : Actually, she's an ex-stripper.^{*} These days she works in an office.

F : I'm surprised at you. How could you date someone like that?

M : I don't understand. I've dated lots of office girls before.

F : Don't be cute!^{*} You know what I mean. A stripper!

M : Why are you so prejudiced?^{*} You haven't even met her.

F : But I know about her former profession. She doesn't have any shame!

M : You seriously misjudge her. She's actually one of the most modest women I've ever known. She's very honest and caring. Do you think she's a prostitute^{*} or what?

F : The next thing to a prostitute.

M : Actually, we shouldn't automatically judge prostitutes either—they're all different, just like everyone else.

F : Hmmph!



^{*}**stripper** : a performer who takes his or her clothes off in a sexually exciting way in front of an audience
 •**ex-** : a prefix that means "former"

^{*}**Don't be cute** : Don't be coy; don't pretend to an innocence that does not exist

^{*}**prejudice** : cause (sb) to judge prematurely and irrationally; an unfair judgment or opinion formed before one knows the facts; a bias

^{*}**prostitute** : a person who performs sexual acts with others for pay

M : But in this case, it's a real injustice. What's wrong with the human body? We've all got one, you know.

F : But we don't all show it off in public.

M : Everyone is different. A lot of people wear clothes that leave very little to the imagination,⁴ especially on the beach. And there are a lot of nudist colonies⁴ and nude beaches in the world, where people walk around without any clothes on at all, but they're not self-conscious because nobody else is wearing anything either. They tell me that after a while—a very short while—they don't even notice anymore.

F : You're avoiding the subject.

M : No, I'm not. I'm saying that it's all relative.⁴ Different cultures have different standards of modesty⁴ in different situations, and there are also individual differences as well. When my girl friend was younger, she needed a job. She had a good body and she was a good dancer, so she became a stripper. She says that it was embarrassing at first, having a lot of strange men looking at her, but she got used to it.

F : That's what she told you?

M : Of course. Why shouldn't I believe her? On stage, the strippers are just like other performers.⁴ They are actors. There isn't any genuine⁴ sexual activity going on, except maybe in the minds of the audience. But there's no touching, no physical contact of any kind. It's like being a model or somebody on television—you don't even think about the other people, you just do your job and then you go home.

-that leave very little to the imagination : don't have to be imagined

-nudist colony : a district set aside for people who wish to go naked as a group

-relative : dependent on something else for meaning; not absolute

-modesty : the action of behaving or dressing so as not to attract sexual attention

-perform : present or enact (sth) before an audience

-genuine : not false; real or pure

F : But don't you think these women are pretty stupid, displaying themselves like that?

M : Some are, but they'd be stupid no matter what job they had. But I've met a lot of her old friends who used to strip, or still do in fact, and, as a group, these are some of the most intelligent women I've known. Between acts, they tend to pass the time by reading serious fiction, philosophy, poetry. They're usually very reserved,^{*} introspective[†] people—it's only on stage that they pretend to be exhibitionists.[‡]

F : It seems like you've done a lot of research.

M : Well, when I first got to know my girlfriend, I had misgivings.[§] But the more I found out about her, the more impressed I became. I don't continue to date her because she used to take her clothes off in public, I date her because she's a fine human being with lots of good qualities.

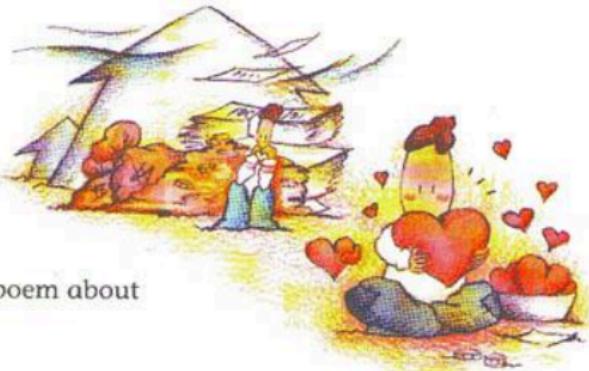
F : Who also has a nice body.

M : Yes, who also has a good body—but, more importantly, a good mind and a good heart.

- reserved** : marked by self-restraint and quietness
-**introspective** : tending to spend time examining one's own thoughts and feelings
-**exhibitionist** : a person who likes to make other people notice him or her
-**misgivings** : a feeling of doubt or concern

► *Questions*

1. If someone offered to pay you to take your clothes off in public, what would you do?
2. Are "modesty" and "morality" related to each other or entirely distinct?



Dialogue

F : Do you know the poem about Richard Cory?

M : Isn't that a song?

F : Originally it was a poem by Edwin Arlington Robinson. But later on, Paul Simon rewrote it as a song. The two are very different, but they have the same theme.

M : Which is?

F : That a person can be rich and popular and still be unhappy. In the end, Richard Cory mysteriously kills himself.

M : Do you think that's true?

F : I know that money can't buy happiness, but I'm not so sure that rich people can't be happy.

M : Money can buy a lot of things that make people happy, though. Like a nice house, a fun vacation, books, paintings, a new car. It can help you stay healthy, because you can afford to see a doctor regularly.

F : In the end, these are just things. They're a substitute⁴ for real happiness, but not actually happiness.

M : They are symbols of a happy life. Not everyone enjoys art or travel, so for some people these things are just a waste of money. But if you're in love with drama and you can't afford theater tickets, you're pretty miserable.

F : And yet, people with no material possessions at all are often the happiest on earth.⁴

⁴-substitute : a person or thing that takes the place of another; a replacement

-on earth : used to express emphasis, disbelief, or emotion

M : God must love the poor, because he made so many of them.

F : What do you mean by that?

M : Most poor people aren't very happy at all. They constantly have to worry about where and how they'll live, how to take care of their families, what would happen if they got sick. There often isn't any room^{*} in their daily lives for happiness.

F : Then you think you have to be rich to be happy?

M : I think it's very much an individual situation. Some folks seem naturally optimistic and enjoy life, even when the rest of us can't understand what there is for them to be so happy about. Others can't ever seem to have a good time, no matter how much they own. But most people seem to need some material well-being in order to have a contented,[†] happy feeling.

F : The problem, I guess, is that people always seem to want more, and this discontent makes them unhappy.

M : Maybe. But I think it's hard to generalize.[‡] It might be that the challenge of "getting more" is what gives them the greatest pleasure, not just the possession of it.

F : I guess people are happy or unhappy just because they feel that way, not necessarily because there's some objective reason for that feeling.

► Questions

1. Define, once and for all,[§] what a "happy life" is.
2. What are the things that give you the most happiness?

^{*}room : opportunity for something

[†]contented : satisfied with things as they are; content

[‡]generalize : form a general opinion or conclusion from only a few facts or cases

[§]once and for all : finally; conclusively

► Dialogue

M : The older I get, the harder it seems to keep my weight stable.⁴

F : I know what you mean. It used to be that I could gain a lot of weight over the holidays for instance, and get rid of it all in a week or so. Now it never seems to go away, no matter how hard I try.

M : Why is that, do you suppose?

F : It's metabolism.⁴ Our bodies slow down with time, and they just don't burn off⁴ the fat like they used to. I guess it has something to do with the fact that we aren't really growing anymore—we've reached our adult height, so all the extra food we take in has to get stored within our existing frame.

M : It's like packing a suitcase. It only holds so much, and if it gets too full it either won't close or it'll explode.⁴

F : That's right. There's also a genetic predisposition.⁴ Some people won't ever get fat no matter how much they eat, and others will, no matter how little. They just can't help⁴ it.

M : That's too pessimistic. Anyone can lose weight. If you take in fewer calories than you burn off, you will inevitably⁴ lose weight.

F : But for some folks it's much harder than for others, that's all.

→ **stable** : not likely to change position or condition; firm

→ **metabolism** : the processes in a living thing that make growth and action possible

→ **burn off** : remove (sth) by burning

→ **explode** : blow up; burst violently as a result of internal pressure

→ **genetic predisposition** : a condition that makes (sb) likely to behave in a particular way or to suffer from a particular disease

→ **help** : avoid

→ **inevitable** : impossible to avoid or prevent; certain to happen

M : All we need is discipline and will power.

F : Or "won't power," actually. But it still isn't easy.

M : Drinking a lot of water is one way of tackling^{*} the problem. We feel full, but there isn't any real nutrition in the water. So we don't get hungry, and we lose weight anyway.

F : Up to a point.^{*} But we still need to eat, you know, whether we feel hungry or not.

M : So, we should eat one good meal a day. Just a small one, well-balanced. That way we'll stay healthy.

F : That'll work, I think. But what about people who fast?^{*}

M : These days they usually get by on water and vitamins, maybe supplemented^{*} by a lot of fruit juice. With care, someone can go for an awful long time without eating. But of course, this requires even more discipline than a normal diet. I sure wouldn't recommend it!

F : Besides, eating is a social activity as well. I wouldn't want to give up my lunches with my friends, no matter how fat I got.



► Questions

1. Sometimes people diet to gain weight as well. How would you advise someone to do that?
2. Describe your typical daily food and beverage^{*} intake.

-tackle : take on and wrestle with (an opponent or a problem, for example)

-up to a point : to some extent; to some degree but not completely

-fast : eat little or no food or only certain foods

-supplement : add (sth) to (sth) in order to improve it or make it more complete

-beverage : a liquid for drinking, such as milk, tea, or juice, usually excluding water

Openers for Your Discussion!

다음은 1:1 대화나 집단토론에서 자주 쓰이는 표현
 (특히 처음 시작할 때의 표현을 중심으로)을
 정리해 놓은 것입니다.

1) 모르는 사람에게 무엇 인가를 물기 위해 접근해서 이야기를 걸 때

Pardon me
Sorry
May I interrupt for a moment?

Excuse me
Pardon me for interrupting, but

2) 집단 토론 중에 갑자기 지적할 문제가 생겨 말을 끊고 나올 때

Sorry, but
May I add something?
May I ask a question?
I'd like to comment on that
I have a point here

I might add here
May I say something here?
Excuse me for interrupting, but
I'd like to say something

3) 원래의 주제로 다시 돌아갈 때

Anyway
To return to
To get back to
Going back to
What were we talking about?

In any case
Returning to
Let's get back to
Where was I?

4) 누군가에게 무엇을 물어볼 때

I'd like to know
Could you tell me
Do you know

I'm interested in
Could I ask
Do you happen to know

5) 주저하거나 망설임을 나타낼 때

Well
Now
You know

Look
You see
Listen

6) 일의 순서를 나열할 때

First
First of all

To begin with

Secondly
Then
So
Before you finish

Next
After that
So then

At the end
As the last thing

Finally

7) 중요한 점을 부각시킬 때

First of all
The most important thing is

The main thing is
Primarily

8) 중요한 문제점을 지적 할 때

The trouble is
Don't forget that
The awful thing is

The problem is
The real problem is

9) 놀랄만한 사실을 이야기 할 때

Do you realize that
Believe it or not

Surprisingly
You may not believe this, but

10) 새로운 사실을 이야기 할 때	It may sound strange (or funny), but Strangely enough	
11) 일반적인 사실을 이야기 할 때	Guess what! Do you know what?	I've got news for you! You won't believe this, but
	Generally As a rule usually On the average	By and large Normally Typically
12) 상대방에게 즐겁지 않은 사실을 이야기 하고자 할 때	Actually To tell the truth To be blunt	But frankly To be honest
13) 현실적인 이야기를 하고자 할 때	To be honest with you Now be realistic	Let's face it
14) 이야기의 주제를 바꿀 때	Speaking of By the way I just thought of something	That reminds me Before I forget
15) 자기의견을 이야기 할 때	I think In my opinion I personally think I suspect I'm almost positive	I imagine In my estimation To my mind I'm pretty sure I have reason to believe
16) 자기확신을 이야기 할 때	I strongly believe I'm convinced Without a doubt	I'm positive Undoubtedly
17) 개인적인 상황을 이야기 할 때	In my case Personally, I'm more interested in	What I'm concerned with is For my own part
18) 소문 따위의 비밀스런 이야기를 하고자 할 때	I've heard Just between you and me I hear they say	They say Rumor has it
19) 어떤 제안을 하고자 할 때	Why don't you If I were you, I would Perhaps you could Try May I make a suggestion	I suggest you Why not How about I have an idea
20) 어떤 계획에 대하여 이야기 하고자 할 때	I'm planning to Our plan is to What we have in mind is What we plan to do is	What I'm planning to do is We are thinking of Our scheme is
21) 어떤 특정한 포인트에 대하여 설명하고자 할 때	Regarding As far as (something) is concerned Where (something) is concerned	Concerning

	When it comes to (something) In that respect On that point	As far as that goes In that instance
22) 특정한 상황에 대해 의견을 말할 때	In a case like this In a situation like this In this type of situation	In this case In such a situation In this instance
23) 어떤 특정한 포인트를 강조할 때	That's just the point But the point is This raises a problem But the problem with that is	But the question is But the real question is This raises a question
24) 특정한 포인트를 추가할 때	Also In addition In other respect Perhaps I should mention Not to mention the fact that Not only that, but	And another thing What's more I might add I almost forgot Plus the fact that
25) 이유를 설명할 때	The reason why Due to Because Since	The main reason why Owing to Because of
26) 제시된 이유에 대한 부연설명을 할 때	For this reason Owing to this This is why That's why So As a result Thus	On account of this Because of this This is the reason why That's the reason why Therefore Consequently
27) 즉각적인 대답 보다는 약간 망설임을 나타낼 때	Well, uhm Let's put it this way	Well, let's see I'll have to think about that
28) 자기 자신의 의견 (또는 의미)을 분명히 할 때	What I mean is What I'm saying is Don't get me wrong Don't misunderstand me (on this point) Let me put it another way What I really said You must have misunderstood me Let's get this straight, I said	What I meant was What I'm trying to say is That's not what I said
29) 무엇인가를 거절할 때	I don't care for I'm not going to I don't like What I can't stand is I'm not really interested in I don't need	I can't stand This isn't my idea of I can't take I'm not worried about I have no use for

	I don't have the time to I'm perfectly satisfied with I'd prefer	I'm not concerned with I'd rather
30) 질문하고 무엇인가를 제안할때	I wonder why Are you serious when you say Why do you Don't you think (or say, or agree) Wouldn't it be a good idea I wonder if	Do you really think (or believe) Isn't it true that Do you mean to say Wouldn't it be better Why don't you
31) 설명을 요구할때	Can you explain why I don't understand why Why is it that What do you mean by What do you have in mind (with)	I wonder why I keep wondering why Why do you think
32) 어떤 계획에 대해 유보적인 입장을 취할때	I doubt I don't know if Yes, but Sure, but I'd love to, but That may be so, but I don't see advantage in What I'm concerned about is What bothers me is One drawback is	I'm afraid But the problem is Possibly, but That's a good idea, but That would be great, except Yes, but the question is What I'm worried about is What I'm afraid of is What I don't like is
33) 어떤점을 고려하라고 할때	Considering Taking into account If you remember Allowing for the fact All things considered	Seeing Remembering Keeping in mind When you consider
34) 다른 대안이 없어 굴복할때	If there's no other way If that's so Well, under those circumstances	If there's no alternative
35) 빈도(Frequency)를 나타낼때	Generally As a rule Ordinarily Usually Again and again Once in a while From time to time	In general Mostly As a general rule Most of the time Time and again Every so often Every now and then
36) 예외를 지적할때	There are exceptions, of course One should mention, of course An exception to that is, of course This does not include Except that	With the exception of (that) One exception is

APPENDIX

	But what about	But think of
37) 예를 들고자 할때	For example Take for example For one thing To illustrate my point As an illustration	For instance A classic example of this is To give you an idea Just as an example
38) 요약 및 결론을 이야기 할때	To make a long story short So you see So In the end To sum up Summing up To put it in a nutshell In brief	So in short So finally All in all To conclude To summarize To put it into a few words In a nutshell
39) 동의를 나타낼때	That's right Okay Yes I agree (with you) That's true I guess so	Right Correct Exactly You're right I know
	That's just what I was thinking. That's exactly what I was thinking. I couldn't agree with you more. That's exactly what I think. My feelings exactly. You can say that again. I see your point.	I feel the same way. I'll say That's a good point.
40) 반대를 나타낼때	That's ridiculous Aw, come on! What!	Are you kidding? What do you mean?
	I don't believe it Are you pulling my leg? I disagree I don't think so	No, definitely not That doesn't fit. I don't agree I don't think that's fair
	I'm not sure	I hate to disagree with you, but
41) 불행한 사건에 대해 반응할때	Oh no What a pity What a nuisance	That's too bad What a shame Poor you
	How awful That must have been awful Oh, my God	How terrible I'm sorry to hear that
42) 예상했던(당연한) 불행한 결과에 대한 반응	It's your own fault That'll teach you	Someday you'll learn Serves you right

	What else did you expect?	
43) 상대방의 말에 흥미를 보일 때	Right Yeah And? Really? And so? Uh-huh	Okay Yes? Well? And then? Mh-hmm
44) 반복을 요청할 때	Pardon me? Could you say that again? Would you repeat that, please? Sorry?	I beg your pardon?
	Would you mind repeating that? I didn't catch that last part. Sorry, I don't follow you. I didn't get that.	You lost me there What's that again? I'm lost.
45) 전화상에서 상대방에게 반복을 요구할 때	Sorry, what did you say? I'm sorry I didn't understand that. Do you mind repeating that? Can you repeat that for me, please? Sorry?	Pardon?
46) 상대방의 이해정도를 확인할 때	Are you following me? Is that clear? Are you coming along fine? Got it?	Are you with me? Okay so far? Do you understand so far? Right?
47) 상대방의 칭찬에 대한 답을 할 때	Oh, thank you Kind of you to say that Do you really think so? I'm flattered. That's nice to hear	Oh, thanks That's very kind of you Thanks, I needed that. Oh, I'm glad you think so.
48) 더 이상 이야기할 시간이 없을 때	Sorry, I've got to go I must be going I hope you don't mind, but	I have to run Would you excuse me, please?
49) 전화한 사람이 끊을려고 할 때	I'd better let you go I know you are busy, so I'll let you go It's been good talking to you	Thanks for your time
50) 전화 받은 사람이 끊을려고 할 때	Well, thanks for calling I'm afraid I don't have time to talk I appreciate your calling	